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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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PUBLIC OPINION / VICTIMIZATION

SURVEY

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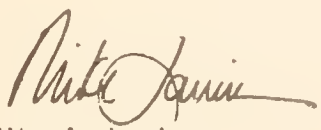
One of the primary functions of the Montana Board of Crime Control (M.B.C.C.) is to help improve the justice system's ability to respond to the problem of crime in Montana. The M.B.C.C. has a continual need for information on the incidence of crime in the state, the functioning of the justice system, and citizen's perceptions of crime and the functioning of the criminal justice system.

This study, conducted by the M.B.C.C.'s Research and Planning Bureau, addresses two of the stated needs for information. First, it studies the level of unreported crime including the reasons why the crime is not reported. Second, it measures citizen's perceptions of crime and the functioning of the criminal justice system in Montana.

We wish to thank the people of Montana who participated in this study and encourage the public and members of the justice community to utilize the results in the promotion of public safety.



Mike A. Lavin
Administrator

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INTRODUCTION

One of the major goals of the Montana Board of Crime Control (M.B.C.C.) is to plan for the improvement of the criminal justice system in Montana. As part of this effort, the M.B.C.C. sponsored and conducted a public opinion survey in December, 1982. This is the first in a series of surveys to be conducted by the M.B.C.C. in the coming year. Several survey questions were designed to compare today's public attitudes with those recorded in a 1976 survey. The remainder of the questions were designed specifically for the 1982 survey. The survey had three main objectives:

1. To determine citizen's attitudes about important criminal justice system issues.
2. To measure citizen's understanding of the Montana court system.
3. To determine the percentage of citizens who had been victims of crime within the past year and the level of unreported crime.

METHODOLOGY

A telephone questionnaire was selected as the survey method. The telephone interview method was used because it assured a high response rate within a short period of time.

The actual questions were asked by ten telephone interviewers, hired and trained by M.B.C.C. staff. All calls were made from the Helena, Montana office of the M.B.C.C. between December 15th and 19th. Calls were made at various times of the day.

Particular households were not selected to answer questions. Instead, a computer-generated list of 580 randomly selected Montana telephone numbers was used. The random list of telephone numbers was obtained from the

Bureau of Business and Economic Research in Missoula, Montana. A 70 percent response rate was anticipated in order to generate approximately 385 valid questionnaires. (See appendix 7 for statistical method). Five hundred forty-two eligible households were reached by the interviewers. Of these, 107 refused to participate and 17 were disqualified. The disqualifications were necessary either because the respondent worked in the criminal justice system or there was a language barrier. The contacts of eligible households resulted in 419 valid surveys for a 77.1 percent response rate.

All responses were coded by M.B.C.C. staff and entered into the computer. Responses were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), a statistical software package. Frequency distributions were run for all responses. Crosstabulations were run where appropriate. Crosstabulations investigate sets of relationships among two or more variables by producing joint frequency distributions which are analyzed by tests of significance. These tests can determine independence of variables, the degree to which one variable predicts another, and other relationships.

VALIDITY

Before analyzing the survey, it was necessary to establish validity of the sample itself: i.e., Did the sample measure what it proposed to measure?

The survey was designed to measure public attitudes at a 95 percent confidence level. That is, to be 95 percent sure within $\pm$5 percent that the sample responding represented the population of Montana.

Age, marital status, household income, and sex of respondents was determined. This demographic information was compared to information about the Montana population to determine how closely the respondents reflect the demographic makeup of the Montana population, and therefore how representative

the survey responses are of the attitudes of Montanans. Information about the Montana population was derived from the 1980 Census of the Population.[1]

Age group comparisons had a maximum variation between respondents and the Montana population of 3 percent in any category. (Appendix 3). Marital status comparisons show a maximum variation of 5.8 percent in the "married" and "single" groups. Survey respondents were slightly over-represented in the "married" category and slightly under-represented in the "single" category. (Appendix 4). Respondents' income categories are also closely correlated to the income categories in the general population. The maximum difference is found in the $10,000 - $19,000 income range. Only about 26 percent of survey respondents have household incomes in that range, compared to 32 percent of the Montana population. (Appendix 5). A slightly higher female than male population is represented in the sample. The breakdown is 57.7 percent female, 42.3 percent male. This compares to 51 percent female and 49 percent male in the Montana population. Because these comparisons are so close, the sample is considered valid. Crosstabulations were run on these demographics with all question responses. When any significant differences occurred in responses between demographic categories, these differences are noted in the question discussion.

Demographic data was also collected to determine the location (rural or urban) of respondents' homes and the length of time they had lived in their communities and in Montana. (Appendix 2). A record was also kept of respondents' occupations. (Appendix 1). This information was gathered to permit crosstabulations later in the study.

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[1]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Advance Reports (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1981).

LIMITATIONS

Although the sample was random and uniform interviewing techniques were used by all interviewers, there are limitations in the survey results. The following limitations were found.

1. Telephone interviews can only be conducted with Montana residents who have telephones. This fact automatically excludes some of the population. While there is no evidence to suggest that opinions of Montanans with telephones differ from the opinions of those without telephones, there is also no evidence to prove the opinions of members of the two groups are the same. In addition, the telephone interview procedure used permitted interviewing of the first household member over age 18 to answer the telephone. Had time permitted, additional randomizing techniques could have been employed to choose the particular respondent.
2. The use of open ended questions, that is questions without a proposed response given by the interviewer, made classification of the responses more difficult. It required interpretation of the respondents' answers by the interviewer and interpretation of the interviewers' notes by the survey coders.
3. The survey was conducted during the week before Christmas, which may have affected responses. However, this timing did not have a strong influence because the response rate was close to that predicted. In addition, few refusals to respond were made for reasons related to Christmas.
4. Although the 77.1 percent response rate achieved is higher than the anticipated response rate, it indicates a portion of the population refused to be interviewed. The opinions of those refusing to participate may differ from participating respondents.

SUMMARY

The survey results are summarized in this section. First, the criminal justice system issues are discussed. Next, the Montana court system question results are analyzed. Finally, the questions pertaining to victims of crime are presented.

When the respondents were being interviewed, some of them refused to answer certain questions. These responses were coded as "no response". In the following discussion and analysis, all "no response" answers were omitted. In addition, some questions were designed to be skipped by respondents who gave a particular response to a previous question. In the questions where "skips" were coded, responses are discussed only for people answering the question.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

Respondents were asked to name serious crimes affecting the population. Respondents named both the two most serious crimes occurrring in their communities and in the State of Montana. There were similarities and differences between the responses given. Homicide, rape, and driving under the influence (D.U.I.) are considered the three most serious crimes in both local communities and in the entire state. However, the proportion of respondents naming these crimes varied greatly depending upon whether the question referred to the local community or the entire state. The table below presents the differences.

Crime	% Naming As One of Most Serious Crimes In Community	% Naming As One of Most Serious Crimes In Montana
Homicide	27%	57.3%
Rape	25.7%	37.3%
D.U.I.	25.5%	25.1%

The high percentages of people who named homicide and rape as one of the most serious crimes in Montana compared to the local community illustrates different perceptions of the threat of serious crime. Although homicide and rape are considered serious by local residents, they believe these crimes are more likely to occur in other parts of the state. The appearance of D.U.I. as the third ranking crime indicates the seriousness with which this crime is regarded by Montanans. Unlike homicide and rape, D.U.I. is not rated by the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system as one of the seven major crimes in Montana. However, the citizens consider it to be the third most serious crime in the community and in the state.

A comparison of the six crimes considered to be one of the most serious in the community and in Montana, along with the percentages of people naming the crimes, is shown below.

THE COMMUNITY		MONTANA	
Homicide	27.0%	Homicide	57.3%
Rape	25.7%	Rape	37.3%
D.U.I.	25.5%	D.U.I.	25.1%
Larceny/Theft	23.5%	Robbery	16.8%
Burglary	22.3%	Drug Offenses	14.6%
Drug Offenses	20.5%	Larceny/Theft	13.9%

Respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies today compared to their effectiveness five years ago. Of those people who had lived in Montana for at least five years, 34.0 percent felt law enforcement had become more effective, 33.4 percent felt it had remained about the same, and 28.0 percent felt it had become less effective. A similar question was asked of survey respondents in a 1976 mail survey

completed by the M.B.C.C.[2] A comparison of the results of the two surveys is shown below.

Changes in Law Enforcement	% of Responses in 1982 Survey	% of Responses in 1976 Survey*
More Effective	34.0%	23%
About the Same	33.4%	44%
Less Effective	28.0%	26%
Don't Know	4.6%	7%

*Choices were worded as: "better, the same, worse, or not sure". Results rounded to nearest 1.0%.

More people in 1982 than in 1976 indicated law enforcement had become more effective than five years before. This shows increased confidence in Montana's law enforcement community.

Most people (66.8 percent) said they would prefer to see a larger portion of their tax dollar spent to fight crime. There was a direct correlation between respondent income and the desire to have more of the tax dollar spent fighting crime. Almost 76 percent of those with incomes below $5,000 indicated they would prefer this, while only 40 percent of those with incomes over $50,000 approved of the idea. The majority of people had incomes between $5,000 and $50,000. The affirmative responses of people in these income groups ranged from 69.2 percent to 61.6 percent.

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[2]State of Montana, Montana Board of Crime Control, "1976 Public Opinion Survey" (Helena, Montana, 1976).

When asked another question dealing with funding the criminal justice system, over two-thirds (67.4 percent) of respondents indicated the state should provide more financial assistance to local criminal justice agencies.

Respondents were questioned on their attitudes about restitution. An overwhelming percentage, 94.8 percent, agreed that criminals should be required to make restitution to their victims. Those who agreed were asked if criminals in prison should be required to make restitution. Eighty-nine percent of these respondents agreed. Many respondents expressed concern that although the principle of restitution was sound, the mechanics of running a restitution program may be too complicated to permit its success.

COURTS ISSUES

The majority of survey respondents (54 percent) who have lived in Montana more than five years believe the Montana court system is less effective today than it was five years ago. This almost parallels the results of the 1976 survey in which 55 percent of total respondents felt the court system had become less effective than five years before.

Almost two-thirds of survey respondents (64.9 percent) concluded that judges do not give appropriate sentences to most criminals.

Respondents were almost evenly divided in their opinions of whether the news media objectively reports the activities of the Montana court system.

The majority of respondents had NOT served on a jury. Of these "jurors", two-thirds had served in district court. Crosstabulations were made on all questions pertaining to the Montana court system comparing "jurors" and "non-jurors". Significant differences in opinion were found in some cases. These differences are mentioned as they pertain to the discussion of results.

Four questions were asked all respondents in order to measure their attitudes, knowledge and education about the procedures of the court. Almost all people (92 percent) felt it would be helpful to receive instruction on the operations and procedures of the court. Many respondents held the belief that those chosen for jury duty currently receive such instruction.

Only 40 percent of respondents felt they had an adequate understanding of the Montana court system. Those who had served as jurors felt they had an adequate understanding of the court system (49 percent said "yes") more often than those who had never served as jurors (only 36 percent said "yes"). Men claimed to have an understanding of the court system more often than women (52.0 percent of men said "yes", 29 percent of women said "yes").

DO YOU HAVE AN ADEQUATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE MONTANA COURT SYSTEM?

	Juror	Non-Juror	Male	Female
Yes	48.9	36.1	52.0	29.0
No	48.9	62.4	47.5	68.5
Don't Know	2.3	1.5	.6	2.5

People gained most of their current knowledge of the court system from five sources. They are newspapers, television, personal experience with the court, grade or high school education, and books and magazines.

Respondents had other ideas about the best methods to help increase public knowledge of the court system. Television programs were named as the most favored method followed by grade or high school education, newspaper articles, public workshops about the court system, and public speeches abou the court system.

VICTIMIZATION

The survey was designed to gather information about the percentage of Montanans who had been the victims of crime within the past year. Data on the types of crimes, numbers of victimizations, and whether the crimes were reported or not was gathered from those who were victims or had household members who were victims. The survey gathered information not otherwise available on the occurrence of crime in Montana. However, additional limitations to the survey apply to this section on victimization.

1. Surveys can only estimate victimizations of people who understand what happened to them and are willing to report it to the interviewer -- hence, many crimes go unreported because they are unidentified. These include, but are not limited to, prostitution, buying stolen property, fraud, embezzlement, and shoplifting.
2. The response rate to victimization questions is unmeasurable because people who are unwilling to discuss their victimization simply answer "no" when asked if they had been victimized.
3. Data is subject to victim recall. The victim may not remember the incident or may not place its occurrence within the referenced period of time.
4. Questions asking the respondent to report on the victimization of a household member have the additional limitation of being second hand accounts.

The survey results of the victimization questions are shown on the next page. However, due to the stated limitations, it is believed there is a much higher incidence of victimization in Montana than the survey results indicate.

Almost 22 percent of Montanans had been the victim of a crime within the past twelve months. About 14 percent of respondents had personally been a crime victim, and 8 percent of their immediate household members had been victims. A combination of the number of victimized respondents and household members over age 18 shows forty-seven percent of the crime victims were between ages 18 and 30. This is a disproportionately high percentage because people in these age groups represent only 31.6 percent of the Montana population. People age 60 and over were victimized in much lower proportions then they represent in the population. Citizens over age 60 comprised about 12 percent of the crime victims, but 21.5 percent of the Montana population.

VICTIMIZED RESPONDENTS AND
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OVER 18

Age Group	% of Montana Population	% of Victims	Cumulative % of Victims
18-19	5.4	10.6	10.6
20-21	5.4	4.7	15.3
22-24	7.9	12.9	28.2
25-29	12.9	18.8	47.0
30-34	11.1	7.1	54.1
35-44	15.9	18.8	72.9
45-54	13.3	9.4	82.8
55-59	6.6	5.9	88.2
60-64	6.3	5.9	94.1
65 and Over	15.2	5.9	100.0

Most of the respondents who had personally been victims of crime were victimized only once, but some individuals were victimized as many as five times. Most people were victims of larceny/theft, burglary, or vandalism.

The majority of these crimes were reported to law enforcement. Of the crimes that went unreported, the main reason given for not reporting was that the victim "felt nothing would be done about the crime".

Most of the respondents with household members who had been victimized said the household member was victimized once, but one household member had been victimized six or more times. About 60 percent of the people who had been victimized once were under age 30. Most were male. Most of these people were victims of larceny/theft or aggravated assault. The majority of these crimes were reported.

QUESTION RESPONSES

QUESTION RESPONSES

The actual responses for each question are shown in this section. A count of the total number of respondents answering each question, (n), is given together with the frequency and percentage of responses. Unless otherwise stated, the (n) shown is from a maximum of 418 respondents.

This section is divided into criminal justice system questions, Montana court system questions, and victimization questions.

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
SYSTEM
QUESTIONS

QUESTION: IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACING PEOPLE IN MONTANA TODAY?

Four hundred seventeen people provided at least one answer to this question. The respondents' answers were categorized by M.B.C.C. staff. Unemployment was the problem named most frequently. The second most frequently named problem, crime, includes all named crimes such as homicide, rape, driving under the influence, child abuse, and other criminal offenses. The "crime" category does not include drug related problems. These are counted separately in the "drug abuse" category. The "alcohol abuse" category refers to problems other than driving under the influence.

The problems named as one of the two most serious in Montana are shown on the following page. They are ranked starting with the one named most frequently.

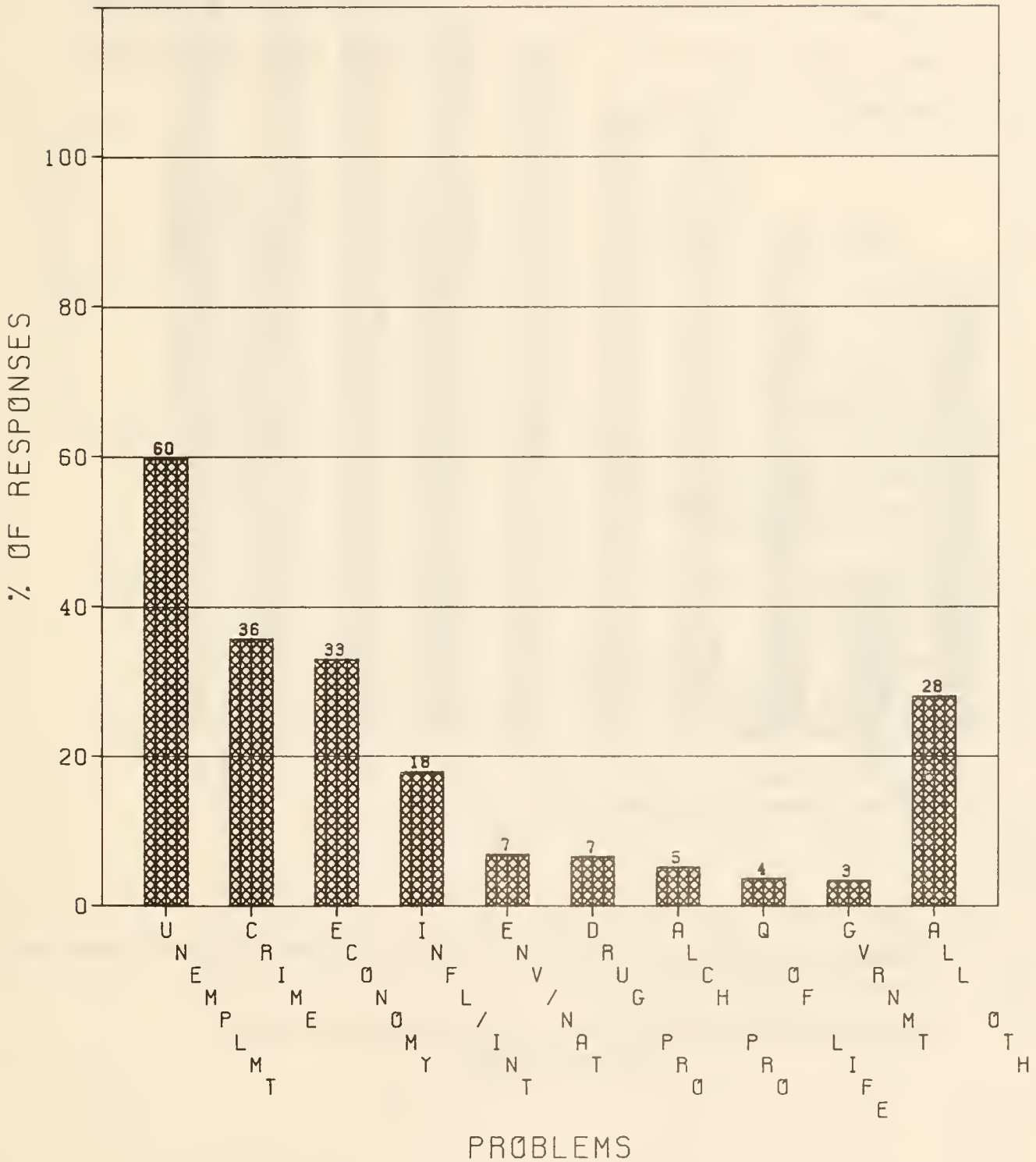
IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACING PEOPLE IN MONTANA TODAY?

Problem (n=407)	Number of Responses**	% of 407 Respondents*
Unemployment	243	59.7
Crime	145	35.6
The Economy	134	32.9
Inflation/Interest Rates	73	17.9
Environmental & Natural Resource Issues	28	6.9
Drug Abuse & Drug Related Problems	27	6.6
Alcohol Abuse & Alcohol Related Problems Other than D.U.I.	21	5.2
Quality of Life/Religious & Social Well Being	15	3.7
The Government (ineffective/ Insensitive)	14	3.4
Highway Transportation	12	2.9
Taxes	9	2.2
Education	9	2.2
Juvenile Problems (non-criminal)/ Breakdown of the Family	8	2.0
Nuclear War	6	1.5
Housing Shortage	4	1.0
Farm Product Prices	4	1.0
Overpopulation	4	1.0
Law Enforcement Funding	2	.5
Prison & Jail Issues	2	.5
Consumer Problems	1	.2
Zoning	1	.2
Tribal Problems	1	.2
Respondents Naming Only One Problem	51	12.5

*Rounded to nearest .1%. This column totals approximately 200% because each respondent named two problems.

**Column totals 814 because each respondent named two problems.

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACING PEOPLE IN MONTANA TODAY?



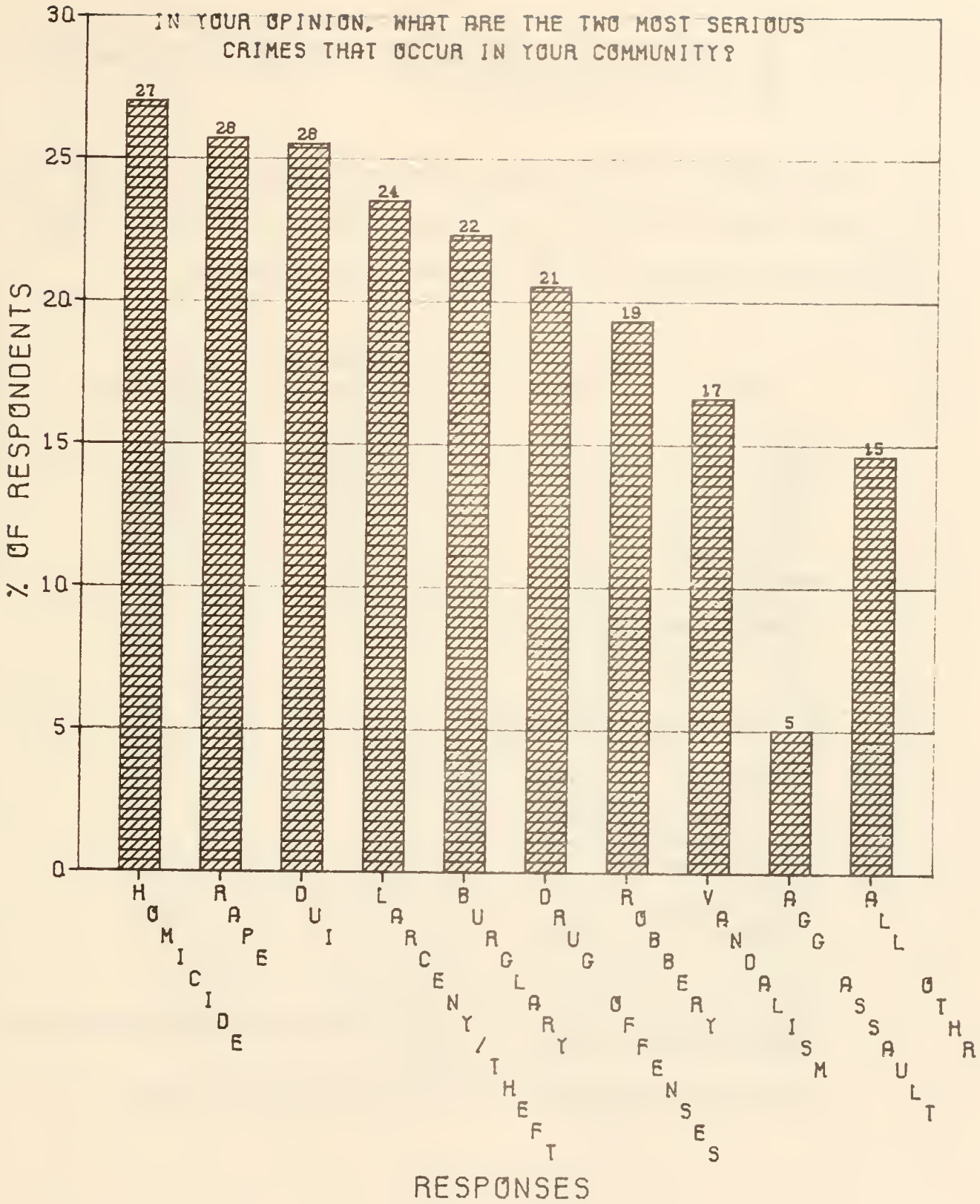
QUESTION: IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS CRIMES THAT OCCUR IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

Four hundred four people provided at least one answer to this question. The crimes considered most serious in the community are ranked starting with the crime named most frequently.

Crime (n=404)	Number of Responses**	% of 404 Respondents*
Homicide	109	27.0
Rape	104	25.7
D.U.I.	103	25.5
Larceny/Theft	95	23.5
Burglary	90	22.3
Drug Offenses	83	20.5
Robbery	78	19.3
Vandalism	67	16.6
Aggravated Assault	20	5.0
Offenses Against the Family	12	3.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	1.5
Arson	3	.7
Sex Offenses	3	.7
Traffic Offenses	3	.7
Other Assaults	2	.5
Fraud	1	.2
All Other (includes kidnapping)	1	.2
Fish & Game Violations	1	.2
White Collar Crime	1	.2
Suicide	1	.2
Juvenile Offenses	1	.2
Respondents Naming Only One Crime	24	5.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%. The column totals approximately 200% because each respondent named two problems

**Column totals 808 because each respondent named two crimes.


IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS CRIMES THAT OCCUR IN YOUR COMMUNITY?
% OF RESPONDENTS
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
27
28
28
24
22
21
19
17
5
15
HOMICIDE
RAPE
DUI
LARCENY/THEFT
BURGLARY
DRUG
ROBBERY
VANDALISM
AGG ASSAULT
ALL OTHER
RESPONSES

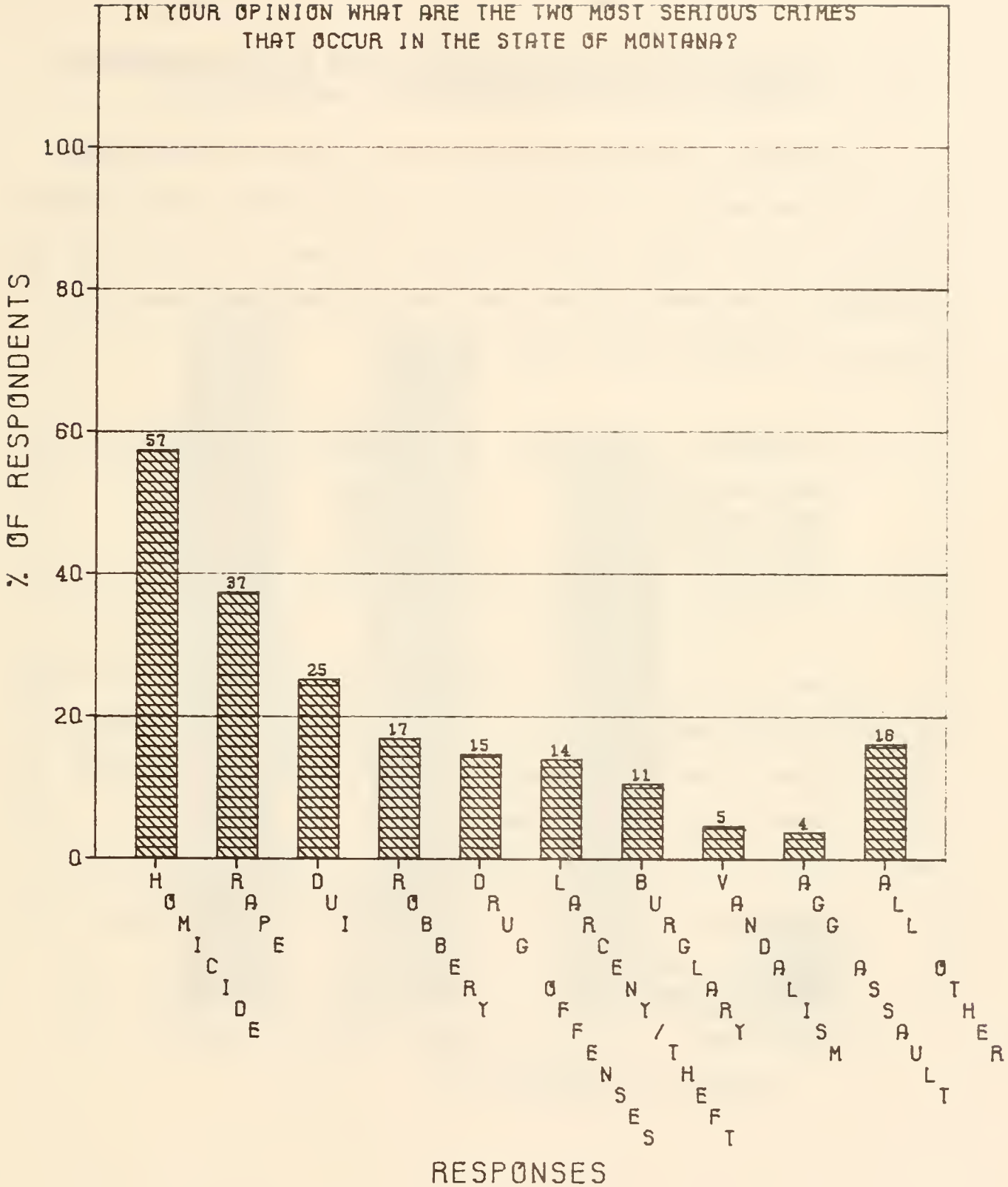
QUESTION: IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS CRIMES THAT OCCUR IN THE STATE OF MONTANA?

Four hundred ten of 418 survey respondents answered this question. The 21 crimes named as being one of the two most serious in Montana are ranked below in order starting with the crime named most frequently.

Crime (n=410)	Number of Responses**	% of 410 Respondents*
Homicide	235	57.3
Rape	153	37.3
D.U.I.	103	25.1
Robbery	69	16.8
Drug Offenses	60	14.6
Larceny/Theft	57	13.9
Burglary	43	10.5
Vandalism	19	4.6
Aggravated Assault	15	3.7
Offenses Against the Family	10	2.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	1.5
Arson	5	1.2
All Other (Includes Kidnapping)	4	1.0
Fraud	2	.5
Embezzlement	2	.5
Sex Offenses	2	.5
Fish & Game Violations	2	.5
White Collar Crime	2	.5
Traffic Offenses	2	.5
Suicide	1	.2
Other Assaults	1	.2
Respondents Naming Only One Crime	27	6.6

*Rounded to nearest .1%. This column totals approximately 200% because each respondent named two crimes.

**Column totals 820 because each respondent named two crimes.


IN YOUR OPINION WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST SERIOUS CRIMES THAT OCCUR IN THE STATE OF MONTANA?
% OF RESPONDENTS
100
80
60
40
20
0
57
37
25
17
15
14
11
5
4
18
HOMICIDE
RAPE
DUI
ROBBERY
DRUG
LARCENY/THEFT
BURGLARY
VANDALISM
AGG ASSAULT
ALL OTHER
RESPONSES

QUESTION: COMPARED TO FIVE YEARS AGO, HOW EFFECTIVE DO YOU FEEL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MONTANA ARE TODAY?

Four hundred nine respondents answered this question. The results were closely divided between the "more effective, about the same, and less effective" categories, with a slightly higher percentage of respondents believing law enforcement to be "more effective" than it was five years ago. About 6 percent of respondents answered "don't know".

Response (n=409)	Number of Responses	% of 409 Respondents*
More Effective	139	34.0
About the Same	136	33.3
Less Effective	110	26.9
Don't Know	24	5.9

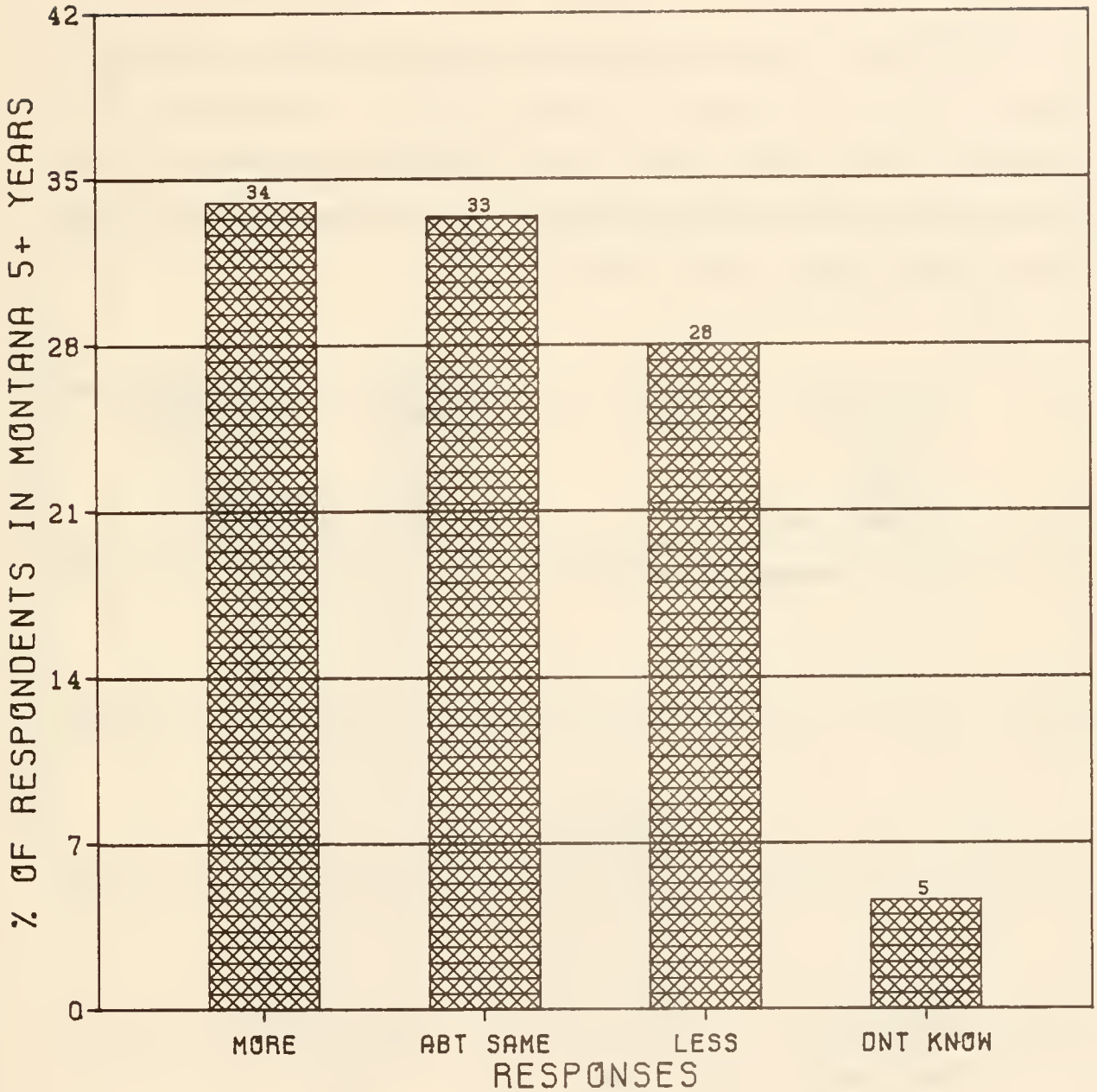
*Rounded to nearest .1%

The table below presents the responses of the 371 people who have lived in Montana five or more years. These responses were analyzed since the question asked respondents to compare law enforcement effectiveness today with its effectiveness five years ago.

Response (n=371)	Number of Responses	% of 371 Respondents*
More Effective	126	34.0
About the Same	124	33.4
Less Effective	104	28.0
Don't Know	17	4.6

*Rounded to nearest .1%

COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO, HOW EFFECTIVE DO YOU FEEL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MONTANA ARE TODAY?



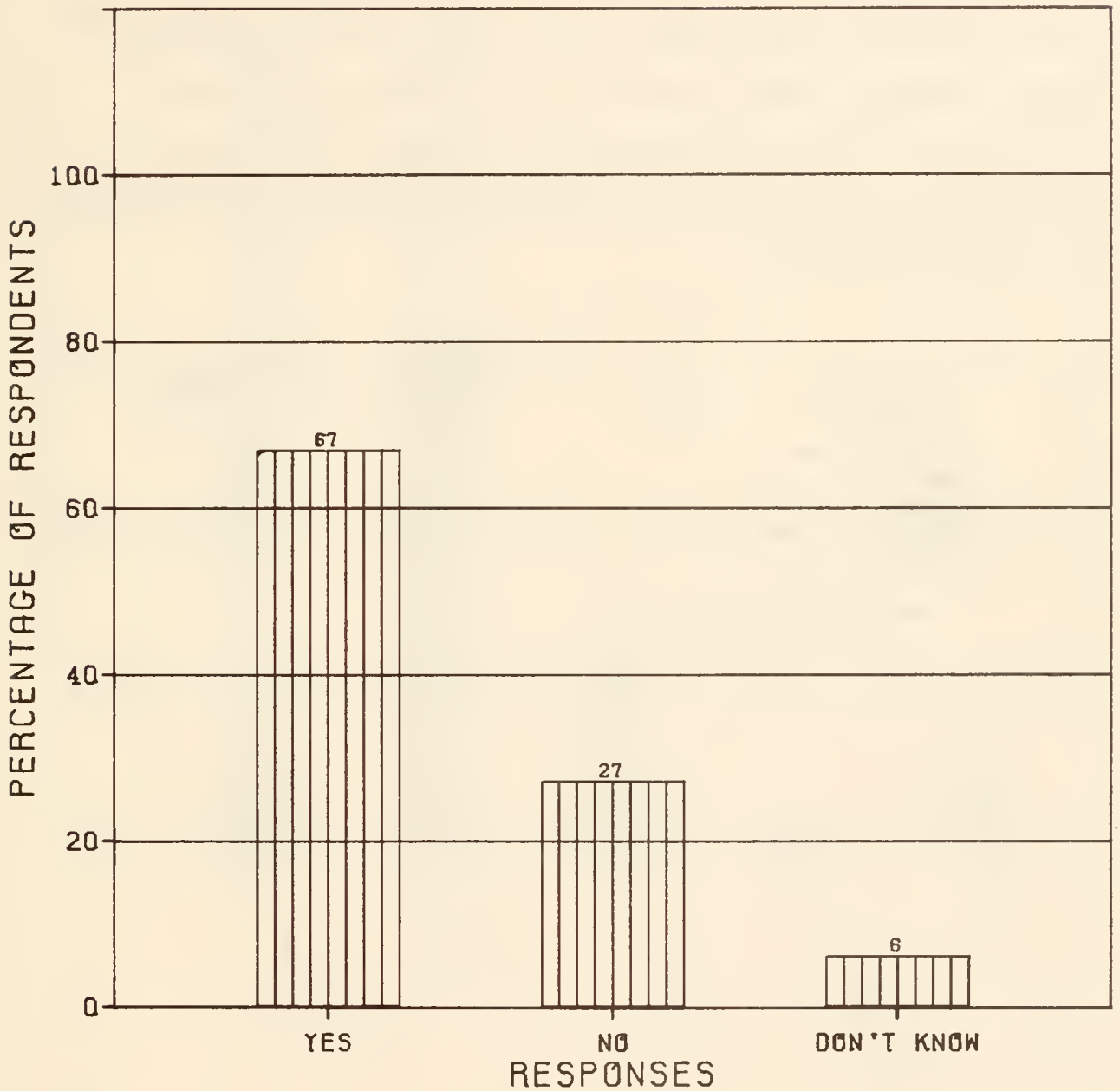
QUESTION: WOULD YOU PREFER THAT A LARGER PART OF YOUR CURRENT TAX DOLLAR WAS SPENT TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF CRIME IN MONTANA?

Four hundred thirteen people responded to this question. Almost 67 percent said "yes", while about 27 percent said "no". Six percent of the respondents answered "don't know". Many of the respondents answering "don't know" commented they did not know what percentage of their tax dollar was currently being spent to reduce crime.

Response (n=413)	Number of Responses	% of 413 Respondents*
Yes	276	66.8
No	112	27.1
Don't Know	25	6.1

*Rounded to nearest .1%

WOULD YOU PREFER THAT A LARGER PART OF YOUR CURRENT TAX DOLLAR WAS SPENT TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF CRIME IN MONTANA?

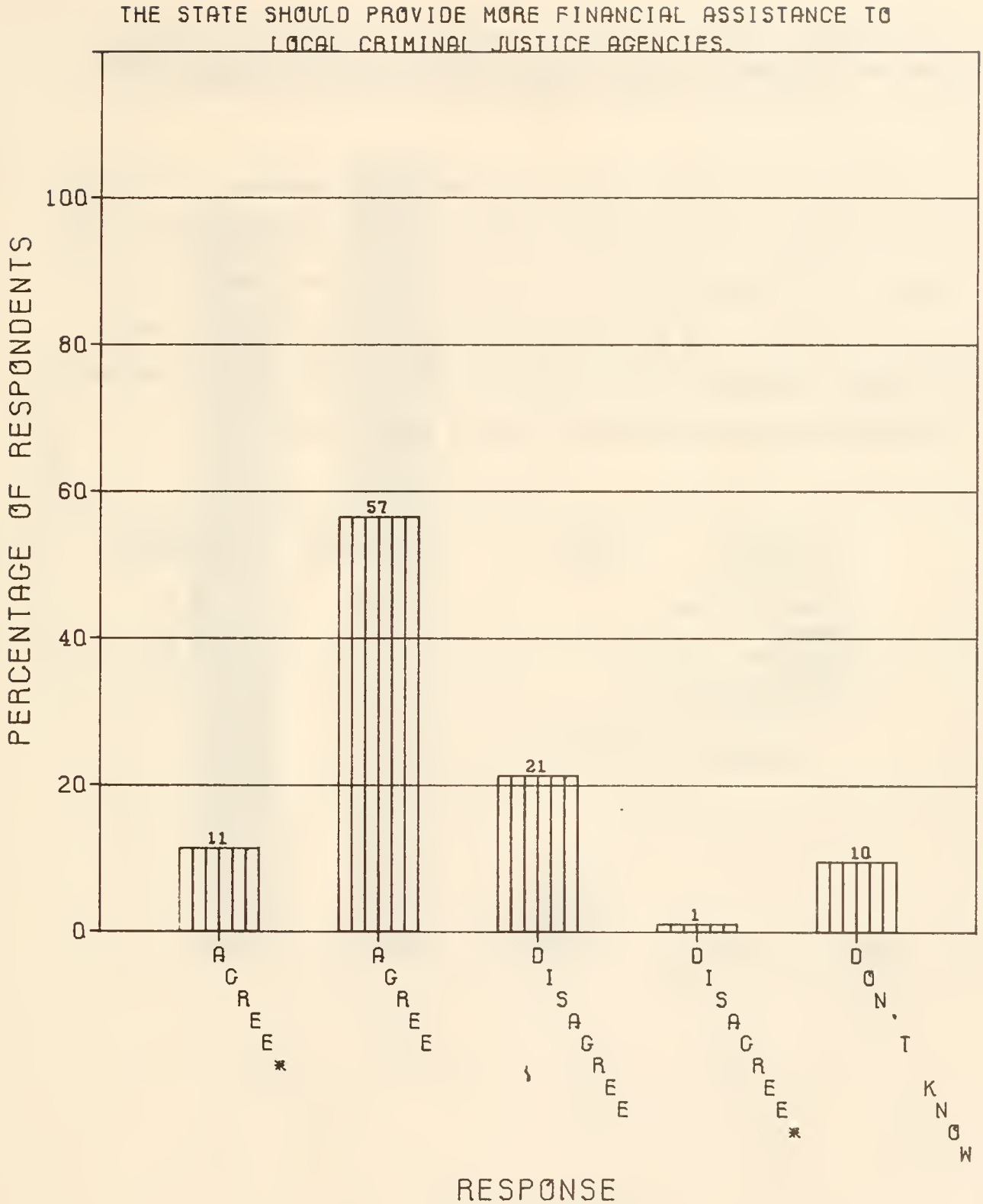


QUESTION: THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE MORE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.

Four hundred fourteen people responded to this statement. Almost 68 percent agreed or strongly agreed, while about 22 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Almost 10 percent of the respondents gave a "don't know" response. Many of the people who had no opinion indicated they were not aware how much state financial assistance local criminal justice agencies were currently receiving.

Response (n=414)	Number of Responses	% of 414 Respondents*
Strongly Agree	47	11.4
Agree	235	56.4
Disagree	88	21.3
Strongly Disagree	4	1.1
Don't Know	40	9.8

*Rounded to nearest .1%


THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE MORE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS
100
80
60
40
20
0
11
57
21
1
10
AGREE*
AGREE
DISAGREE
DISAGREE*
DON'T KNOW
RESPONSE

*STRONGLY

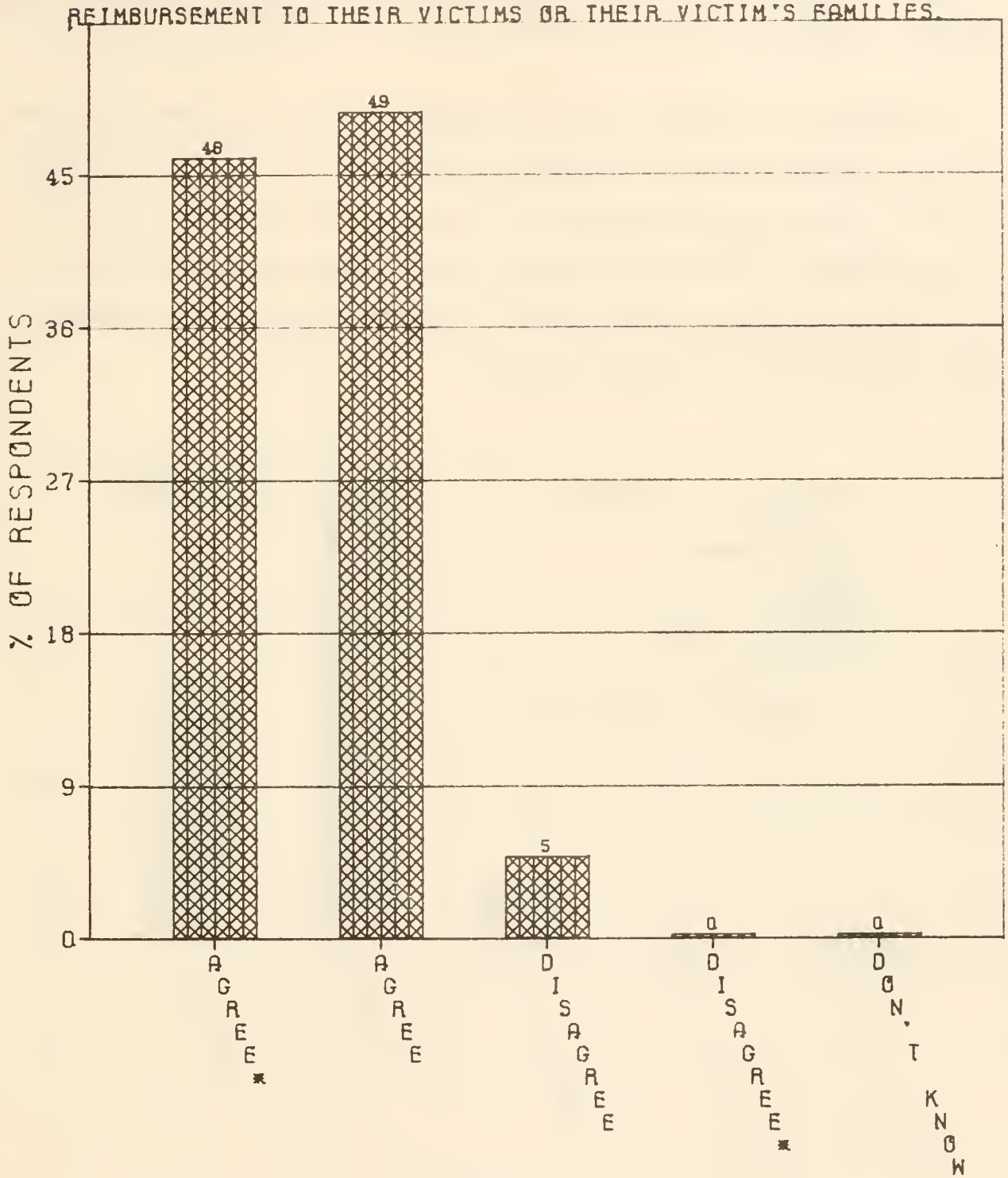
QUESTION: CRIMINAL OFFENDERS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE FINANCIAL REIMBURSEMENT TO THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR VICTIM'S FAMILIES.

Four hundred seventeen people responded to the statement. The respondents overwhelmingly agreed that criminal offenders should reimburse their victims. Almost ninety-five percent of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed, while only five percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Many respondents commented that the idea was sound, but they weren't sure how a restitution program would work or how it would be enforced.

Response (n=417)	Number of Responses	% of 417 Respondents*
Strongly Agree	192	46.0
Agree	203	48.7
Disagree	20	4.8
Strongly Disagree	1	.2
Don't Know	1	.2

*Rounded to nearest .1%

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE FINANCIAL REIMBURSEMENT TO THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR VICTIM'S FAMILIES.



*STRONGLY

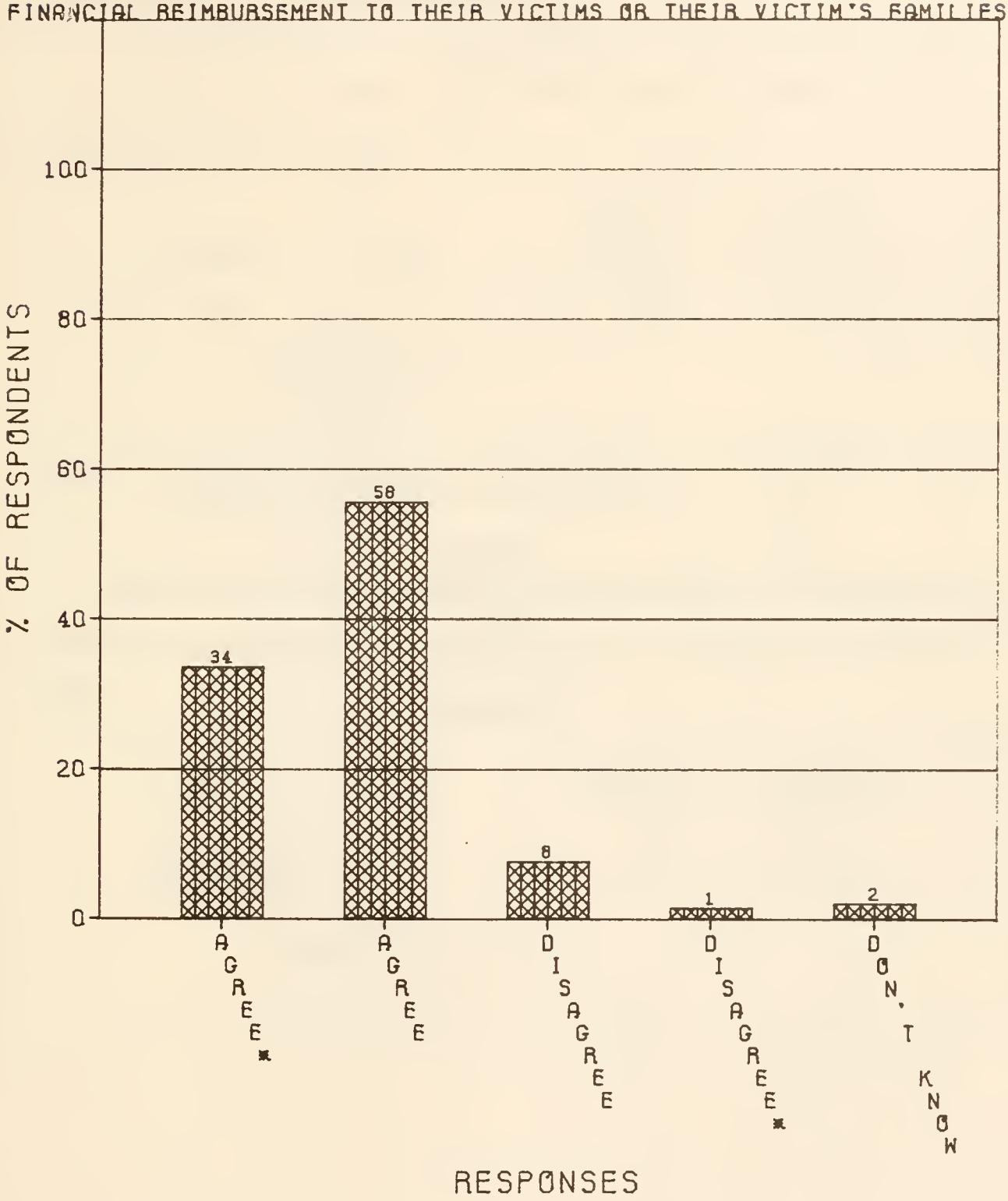
QUESTION: EVEN CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO PRISON SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE FINANCIAL REIMBURSEMENT TO THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR VICTIM'S FAMILIES.

Respondents who agreed with the statement, "Criminal offenders should be required to make financial reimbursement to their victims or their victim's families", were asked to respond to this question. Three hundred ninety-six people responded. Eighty-nine percent of participating respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. Nine percent disagreed or strongly disagreed and two percent had no opinion.

Response (n=396)	Number of Responses	% of 396 Respondents*
Strongly Agree	133	33.5
Agree	220	55.5
Disagree	30	7.6
Strongly Disagree	5	1.4
Don't Know	8	2.0

*Rounded to nearest .1%

EVEN CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO PRISON SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE FINANCIAL REIMBURSEMENT TO THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR VICTIM'S FAMILIES.



*STRONGLY

MONTANA
COURT
SYSTEM
QUESTIONS

QUESTION: HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A JURY?

All 418 survey respondents answered this question. Twenty-one percent reported having been a juror.

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Yes	88	21.1
No	330	78.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WERE YOU A JUROR IN A DISTRICT COURT OR IN A LOWER COURT SUCH AS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OR POLICE COURT?

Eighty-five of the 88 respondents who had served on a jury answered this question. Most had served in a district court. One had been a federal court juror.

Response (n=85)	Number of Responses	% of 85 Respondents*
District Court	57	67.1
Lower Court	27	31.8
Federal Court	1	1.2

*Rounded to nearest .1%

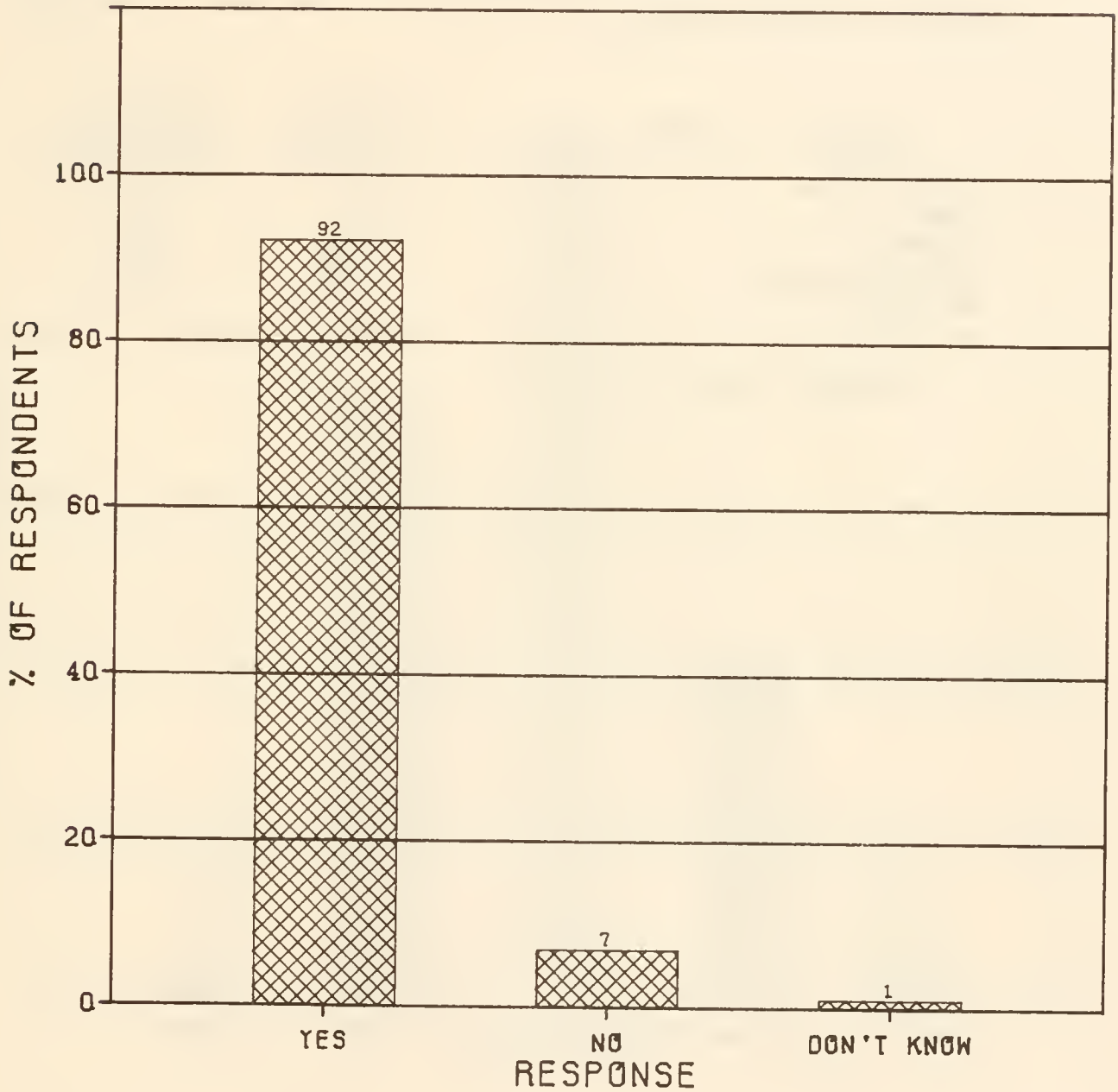
QUESTION: DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR INDIVIDUALS TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES OF THE COURT SYSTEM BEFORE SERVING ON A JURY?

All 418 survey respondents answered this question. About 92 percent believed instruction would be helpful prior to serving on a jury. Many respondents made additional comments which indicate most people believe jurors are already receiving instructions on the operations and procedures of the court system.

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Yes	385	92.1
No	29	6.9
Don't Know	4	1.0

*Rounded to nearest .1%

DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR INDIVIDUALS TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES OF THE COURT SYSTEM BEFORE SERVING ON A JURY?



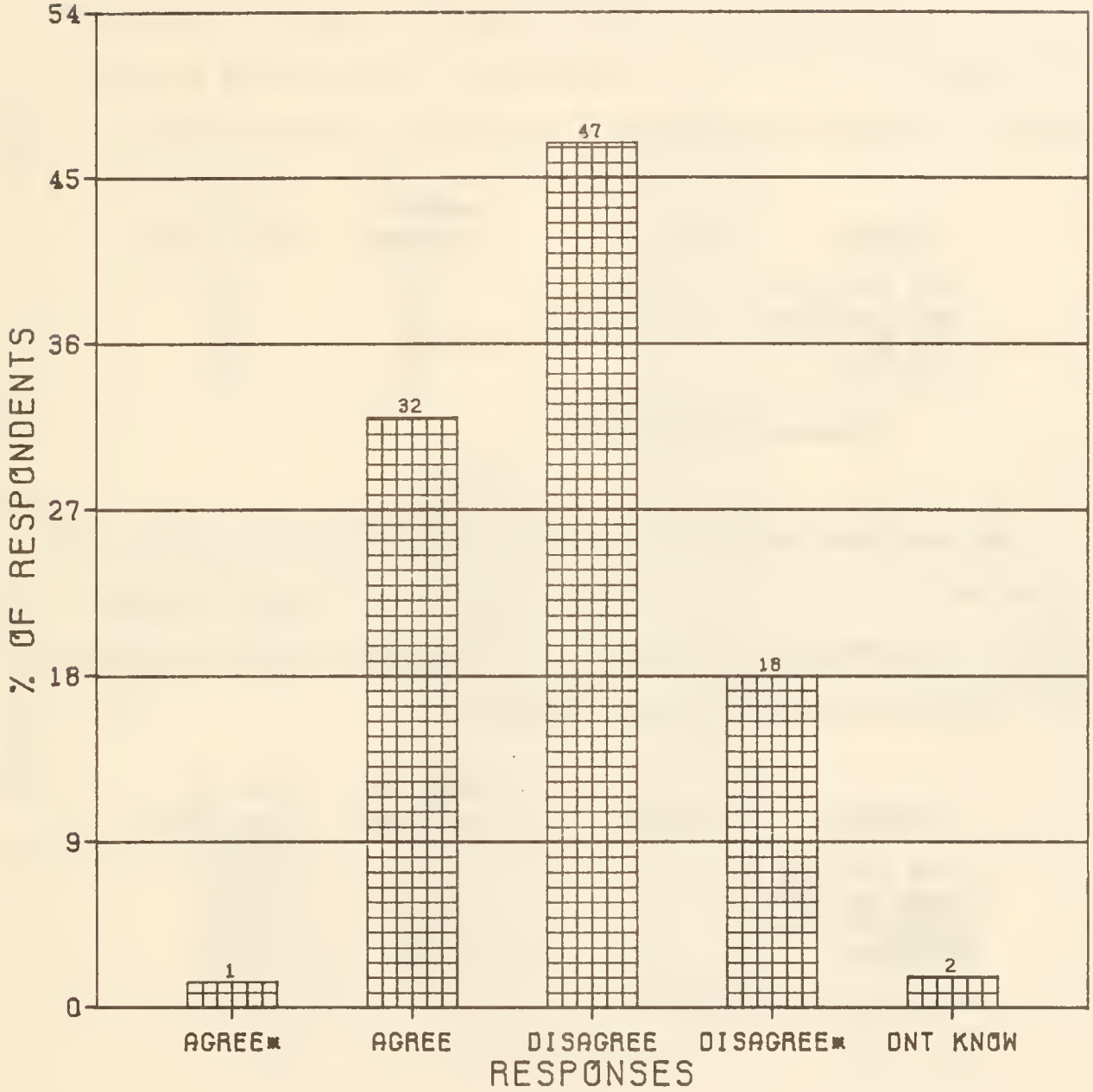
STATEMENT: JUDGES GIVE APPROPRIATE SENTENCES TO MOST CRIMINALS.

Four hundred sixteen people responded to this statement. Almost 2/3 disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Response (n=416)	Number of Responses	% Of 416 Respondents*
Strongly Agree	6	1.4
Agree	133	32.0
Disagree	195	46.9
Strongly Disagree	75	18.0
Don't Know	7	1.7

*Rounded to nearest .1%

JUDGES GIVE APPROPRIATE SENTENCES TO MOST CRIMINALS. DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?



*STRONGLY

QUESTION: COMPARED TO FIVE YEARS AGO, HOW EFFECTIVE DO YOU FEEL THE COURT SYSTEM IN MONTANA IS TODAY?

Four hundred ten people answered this question. Almost 10 percent of the respondents felt the court system was more effective, about 32 percent believed it was about the same and 51 percent felt it was less effective.

Response (n=410)	Number of Responses	% of 410 Respondents*
More Effective	40	9.8
About the Same	132	32.2
Less Effective	207	50.5
Don't Know	31	7.6

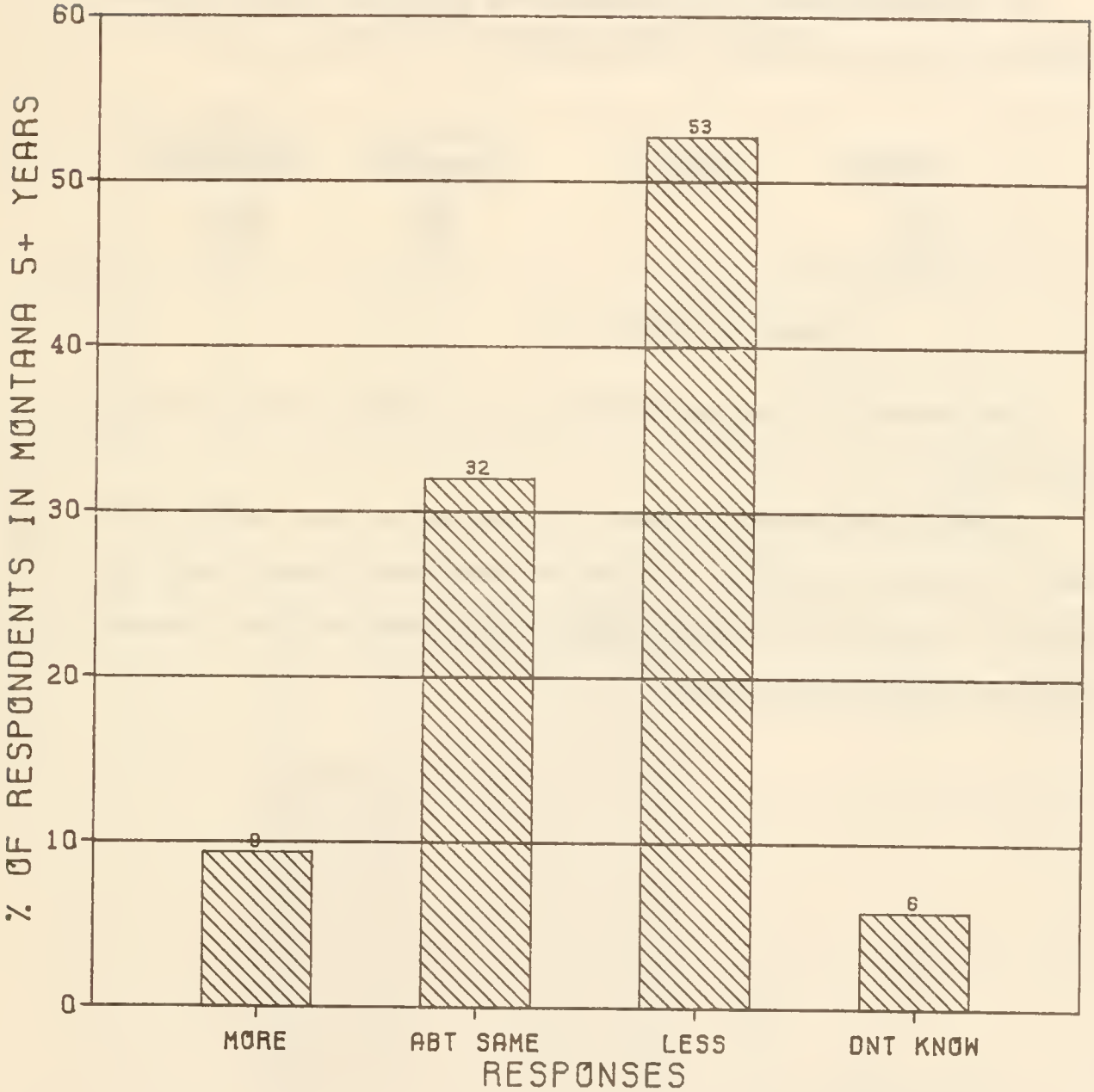
*Rounded to nearest .1%

The table below presents the responses of the 372 people who have lived in Montana five or more years. These responses were analyzed because the question asked respondents to compare the effectiveness of the court system today compared to its effectiveness five years ago.

Response (n=372)	Number of Responses	% of 372 Respondents*
More Effective	35	9.4
About the Same	119	32.0
Less Effective	196	52.7
Don't Know	22	5.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO, HOW EFFECTIVE DO YOU FEEL THE COURT SYSTEM IN MONTANA IS TODAY? IS IT MORE EFFECTIVE, ABOUT THE SAME, OR LESS EFFECTIVE?



QUESTION: DO YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE AN ADEQUATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE MONTANA COURT SYSTEM?

All 418 survey respondents answered this question. About 39 percent indicated they had an adequate understanding of the court system.

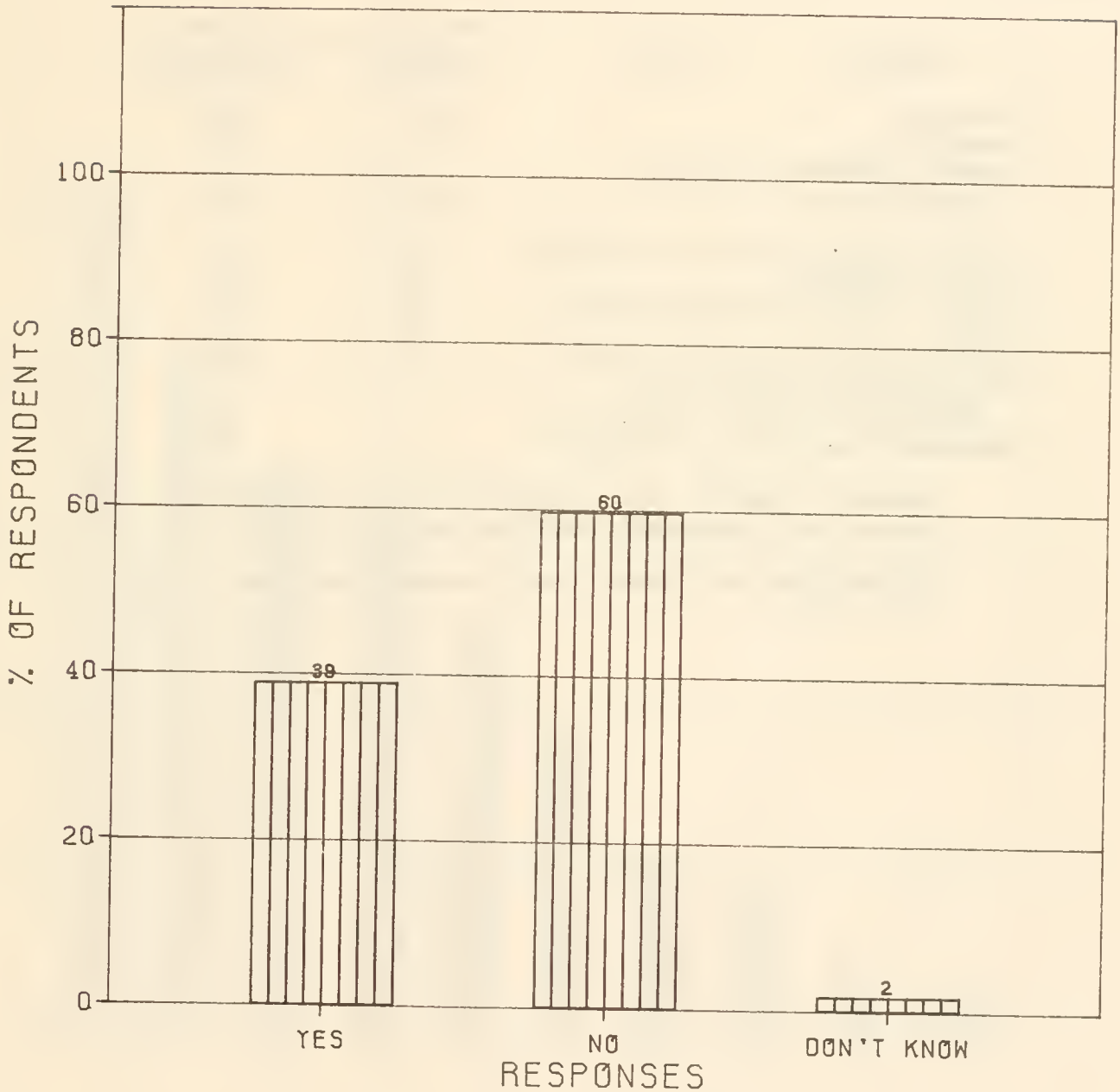
Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Yes	162	38.8
No	249	59.6
Don't Know	7	1.7

*Rounded to nearest .1%

Fewer women (29%) than men (52%) felt their understanding of the court was adequate.

People who had served as jurors said they had an understanding of the court system more often than those who had never been jurors. Almost 49 percent of jurors had an adequate understanding compared to 36.1 percent of those who had never been jurors.

DO YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE AN ADEQUATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE MONTANA COURT SYSTEM?



STATEMENT: PLEASE TELL ME WHICH TWO OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCES PROVIDED YOU WITH THE MOST INFORMATION ON THE COURT SYSTEM IN MONTANA.

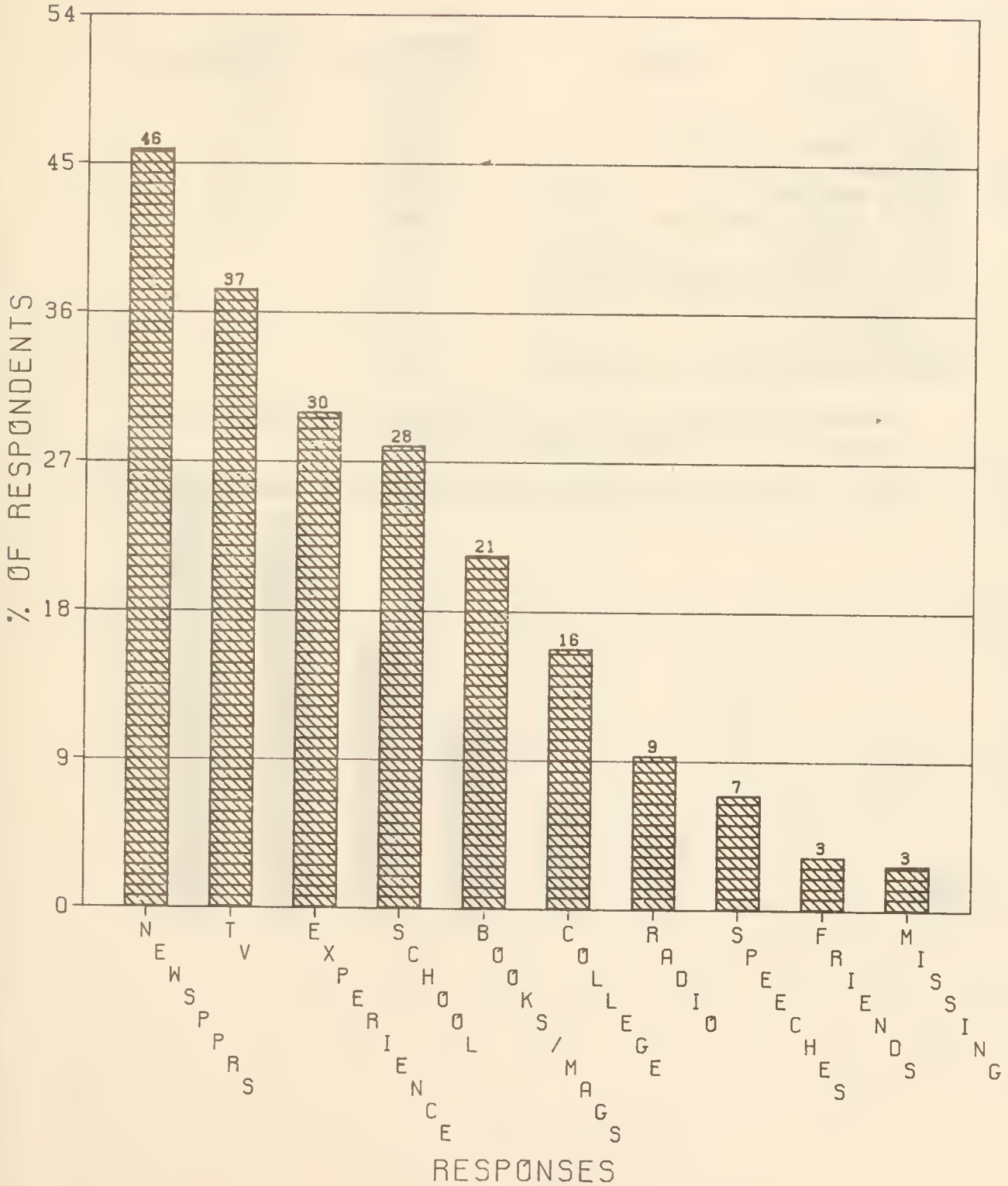
Four hundred eight of the 418 survey respondents provided at least one answer to this question.

Response (n=408)	Number of Responses**	% of 408 Respondents*
Newspapers	187	45.8
Television	152	37.3
Personal Experience with the Court System	122	29.9
Grade School or High School Classes	114	27.9
Books or Magazines	87	21.3
Formal Education after High School	64	15.7
Radio	38	9.3
Public Speeches About the Court	28	6.9
Friends/Acquaintences in Law Enforcement or Legal Profession	13	3.2
Respondents Naming Only One Source	11	2.7

*Rounded to nearest .1%. This column totals approximately 200% because each respondent named two sources of information.

**Column totals 816 because each respondent named two sources of information.

WHICH TWO OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCES PROVIDED YOU WITH THE MOST INFORMATION ON THE COURT SYSTEM IN MONTANA?



STATEMENT: PLEASE TELL ME WHICH TWO OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS YOU THINK WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN INCREASING PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE MONTANA COURT SYSTEM.

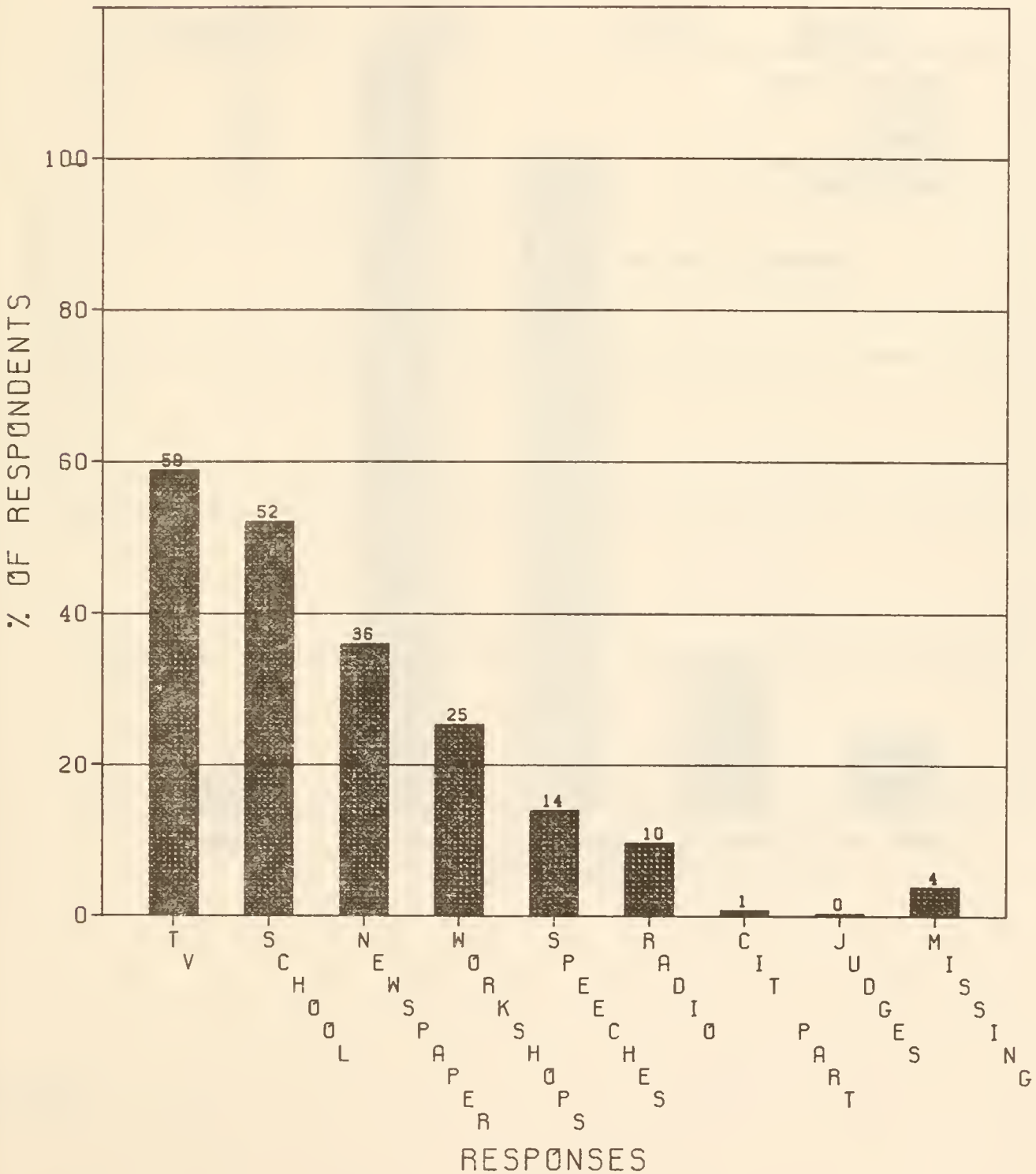
Four hundred sixteen respondents named at least one method of increasing public knowledge of the Montana Court System.

Response (n=416)	Number of Responses**	% of 416 Respondents*
Television	244	58.7
Public School Instruction	216	51.9
Newspaper Articles	149	35.8
Public Workshops	105	25.2
Public Speeches About the Court	58	13.9
Radio Programs	40	9.6
Direct Citizen Participation in Law Enforcement and the Judicial System	3	.7
Speeches by Judges	1	.2
Respondents Naming Only One Method	16	3.8

*Rounded to nearest .1%. This column totals approximately 200% because each respondent named two methods.

**This column totals 832 because each respondent named two methods.

WHICH TWO OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS DO YOU THINK WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN INCREASING PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE MONTANA COURT SYSTEM?



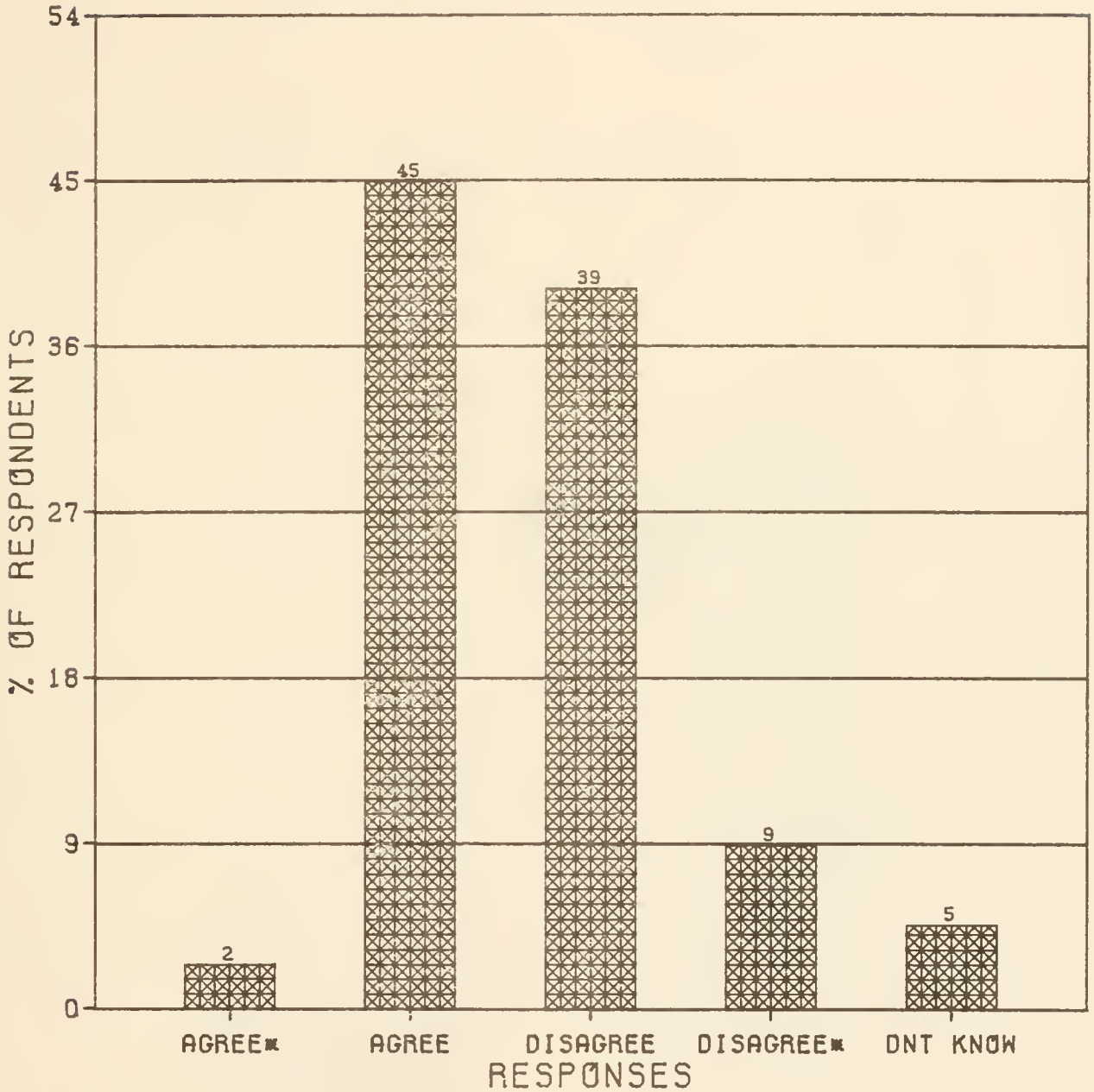
QUESTION: THE NEWS MEDIA OBJECTIVELY REPORTS THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COURT COURT SYSTEM IN MONTANA.

Four hundred fourteen people responded. They were almost equally divided between those who agreed or strongly agreed and those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

Response (n=414)	Number of Responses	% of Respondents*
Strongly Agree	10	2.4
Agree	186	44.9
Disagree	162	39.1
Strongly Disagree	37	8.9
Don't Know	19	4.6

*Rounded to nearest .1%

THE NEWS MEDIA OBJECTIVELY REPORTS THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COURT SYSTEM IN MONTANA. DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE AGREE, DISAGREE, STRONGLY DISAGREE?



*STRONGLY

VICTIMIZATION QUESTIONS

QUESTION: IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS WERE YOU THE VICTIM OF A CRIME?

All four hundred eighteen survey respondents answered this question. Fifty-seven, or 13.6 percent, reported they had been victimized at least once within the last twelve months.

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Yes	57	13.6
No	361	86.4

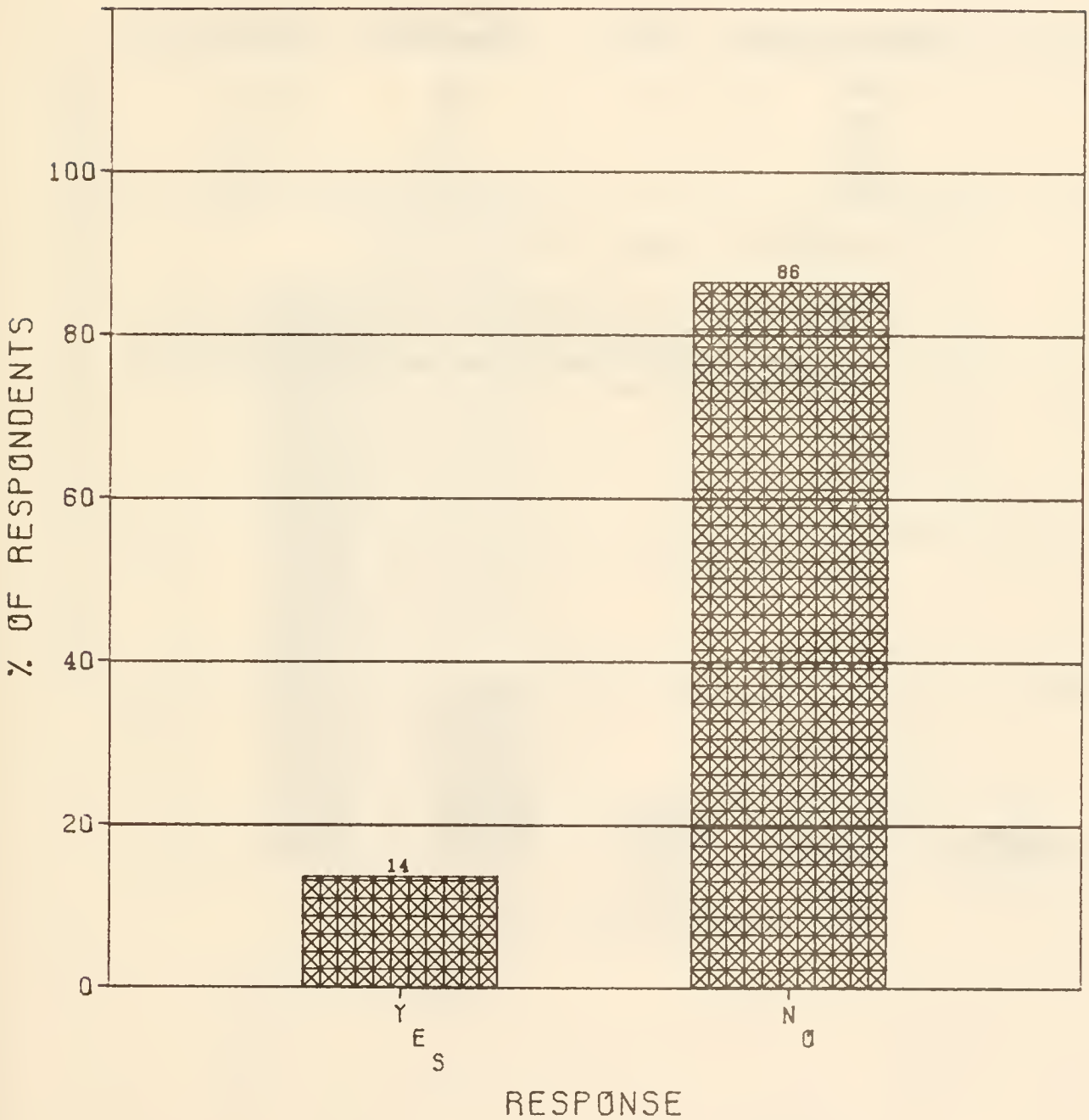
Of the 57 victimized respondents, about 42 percent were under age 30. This age group represented only about 23 percent of the survey respondents. This indicates a higher victimization rate for people under age 30.

The table below shows the percentage of victimized respondents in each age group compared to the percentage of the population represented by each age group.

Age Group	% of Survey Population*	% of Victims*	Cumulative % of Victims*
18-19	4.5	10.5	10.5
20-21	2.4	3.5	14.0
22-24	5.5	12.3	26.3
25-29	10.8	15.8	42.1
30-34	13.6	5.3	47.4
35-44	17.9	24.6	72.0
45-54	13.4	8.8	80.8
55-59	7.9	5.3	86.1
60-64	7.7	5.3	91.4
65 and Over	15.8	7.0	98.4
Age Unknown	.5	1.8	100.2

*Rounded to nearest .1%

IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS WERE YOU THE VICTIM OF A CRIME?



QUESTION: ON HOW MANY SEPARATE OCCASIONS WERE YOU VICTIMIZED?

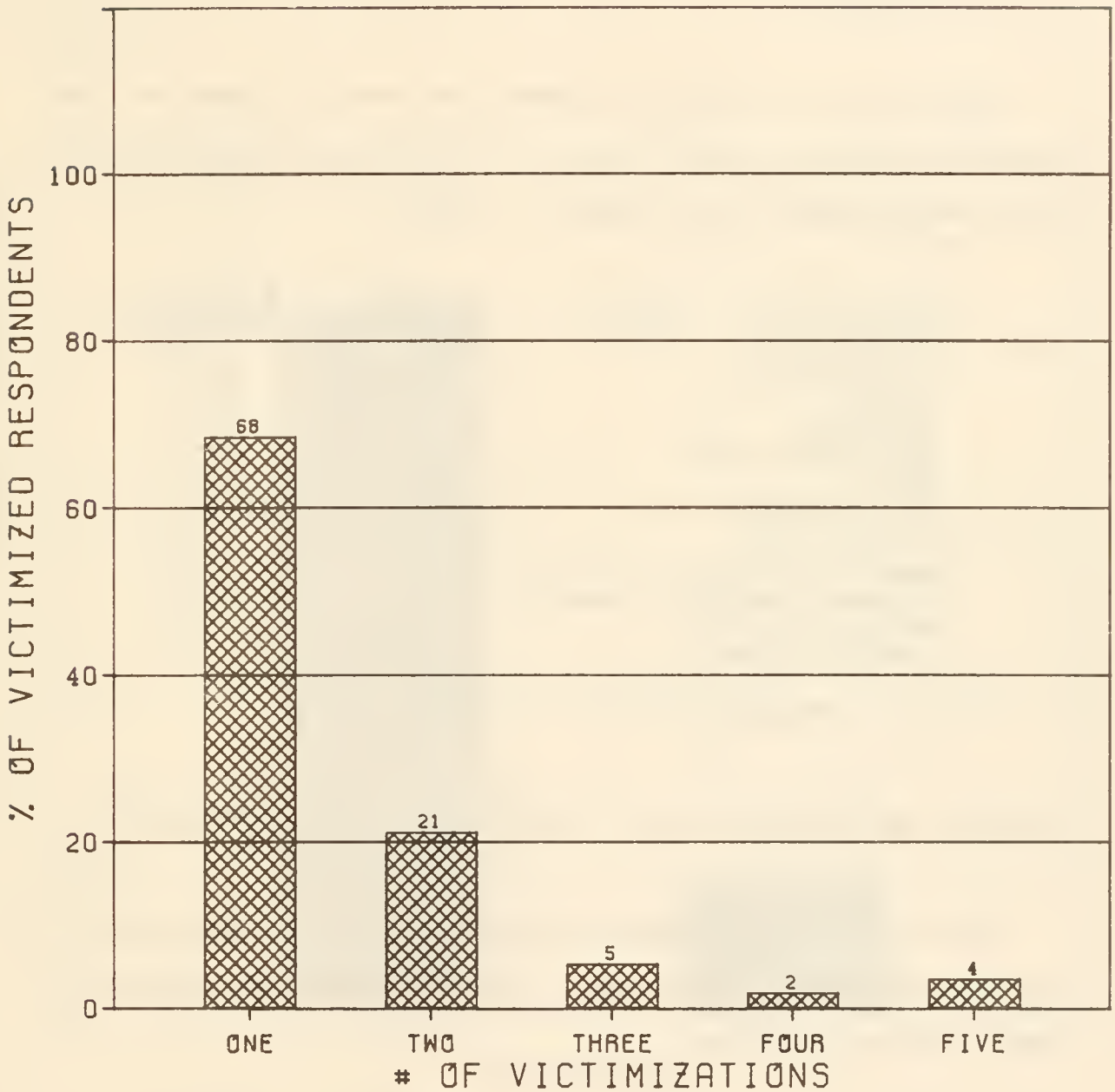
All 57 respondents who were victimized answered this question. Most had been the victim of only one crime.

Times Victimized (N=57)	Number of Responses**	% of 57 Respondents*
One	39	68.4
Two	12	21.1
Three	3	5.3
Four	1	1.8
Five	2	3.5

*Rounded to nearest .1%

**There may be a recording error of one response in the "one time" category. A later question indicates only 38 people were victimized once and 19 were victimized more than one time.

ON HOW MANY SEPARATE OCCASIONS WERE YOU VICTIMIZED?



QUESTION: (IF VICTIMIZED ONCE) WHAT TYPE OF CRIME WAS THIS? WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME THE BASIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED?

(IF VICTIMIZED MORE THAN ONCE) WHAT HAPPENED THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE VICTIMIZED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED?

The fifty-seven victimized respondents were asked this question. The interviewers recorded the basic details of the victimization and M.B.C.C. staff coded the details into categories of crimes.

Type of Crime (n=57)	Number of Responses	% of 57 Respondents*
Larceny/Theft	22	38.6
Burglary	14	24.6
Vandalism	7	12.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	7.0
Robbery	2	3.5
Other Assaults	2	3.5
Traffic Crime	2	3.5
Aggravated Assault	1	1.8
All Other (Includes Kidnapping)	1	1.8
White Collar Crime	1	1.8
Juvenile Curfew	1	1.8

*Rounded to nearest .1%

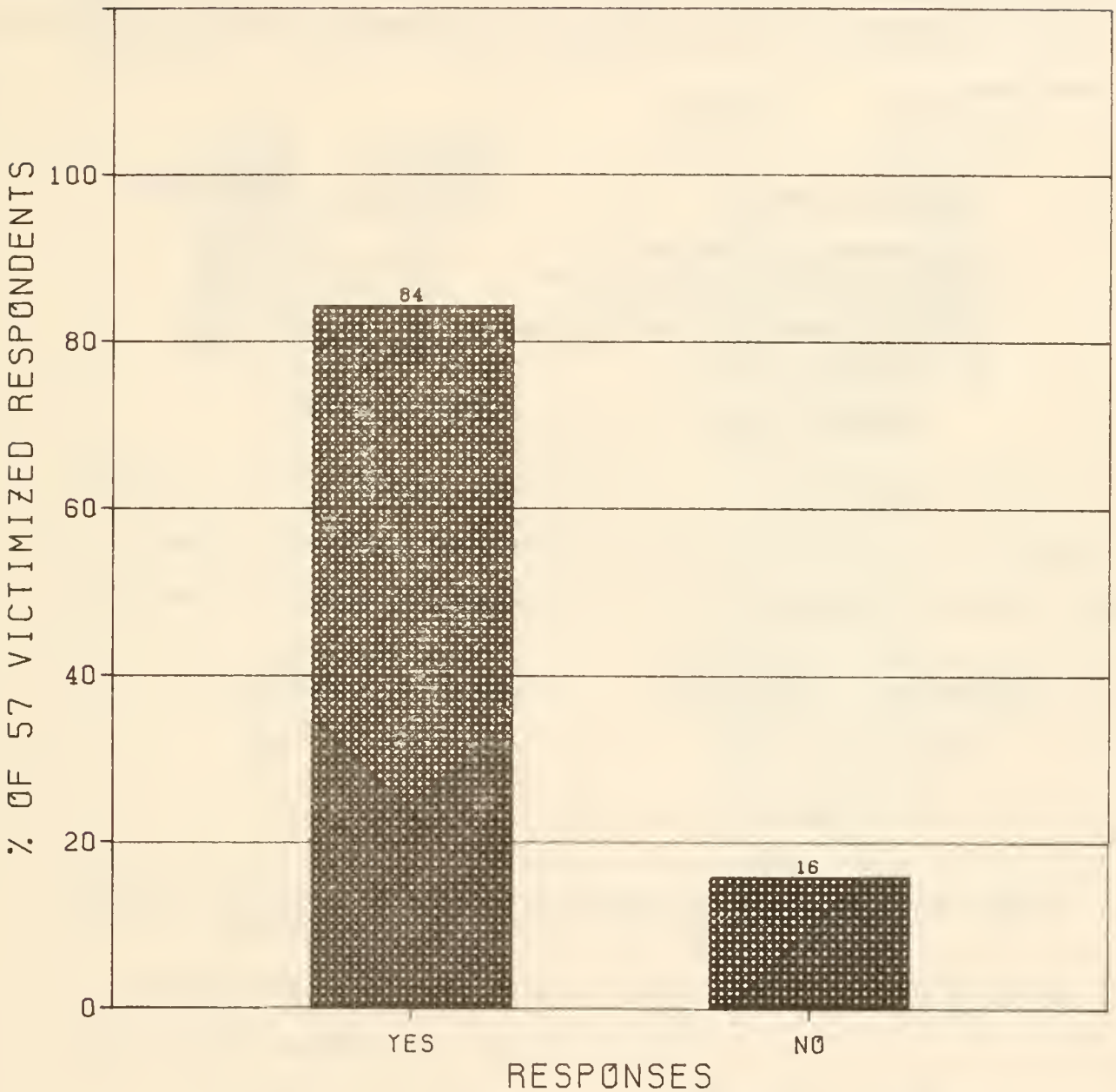
QUESTION: WAS THIS (FIRST) CRIME REPORTED TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY?

All 57 victimized respondents answered this question. The graph on the next page illustrates the percentage of those respondents who reported the crime and those who did not.

Response (n=57)	Number of Responses	% of 57 Respondents*
Yes	48	84.2
No	9	15.8

*Rounded to nearest .1%

WAS THIS CRIME REPORTED TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY?



QUESTION: WAS THERE ANY PARTICULAR REASON WHY THE CRIME WASN"T REPORTED?

Nine of the 57 respondents who were victims of crime did not report the crime. The table below shows the reasons the respondents gave for not reporting the crime.

Reason Not Reported (n=9)	Number of Responses	% of 9 Respondents*
Felt Nothing Would Be Done	4	44.4
Did Not Want Police Investigation	1	11.1
Crime Was Too Personal/Private	2	22.2
Didn't Know When the Crime Occurred	1	11.1
Too Frightened To Report	1	11.1

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: YOU SAID YOU WERE THE VICTIM OF MORE THAN ONE CRIME. WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME THE BASIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED WHEN YOU WERE VICTIMIZED ANOTHER TIME?

Nineteen people responded to this question, although only 18 had indicated being victimized more than one time. There is probably a recording error in the question "On how many separate occasions were you victimized?".

Crime (n=19)	Number of Responses	% of 19 Respondents
Burglary	7	36.8
Larceny/Theft	5	26.3
Vandalism	2	10.5
Aggravated Assault	2	10.5
Other Assaults	1	5.3
Traffic Crime	1	5.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	5.3

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WAS THIS (SECOND) CRIME REPORTED TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY?

Nineteen respondents answered this question. As was the case with the respondents victimized only once, most of these respondents reported the crime.

Reported (n=19)	Number of Responses	% of 19 Respondents*
Yes	15	78.9
No	4	21.1

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WAS THERE ANY PARTICULAR REASON WHY (THE SECOND CRIME) WASN"T REPORTED?

The four respondents who failed to report their second victimization answered this question.

Reason (n=4)	Number of Responses	% of 4 Respondents*
Felt Nothing Would Be Done	2	50
Did Not Want a Police Investigation	1	25
Crime Was Not Serious Enough	1	25

*Rounded to nearest .1%

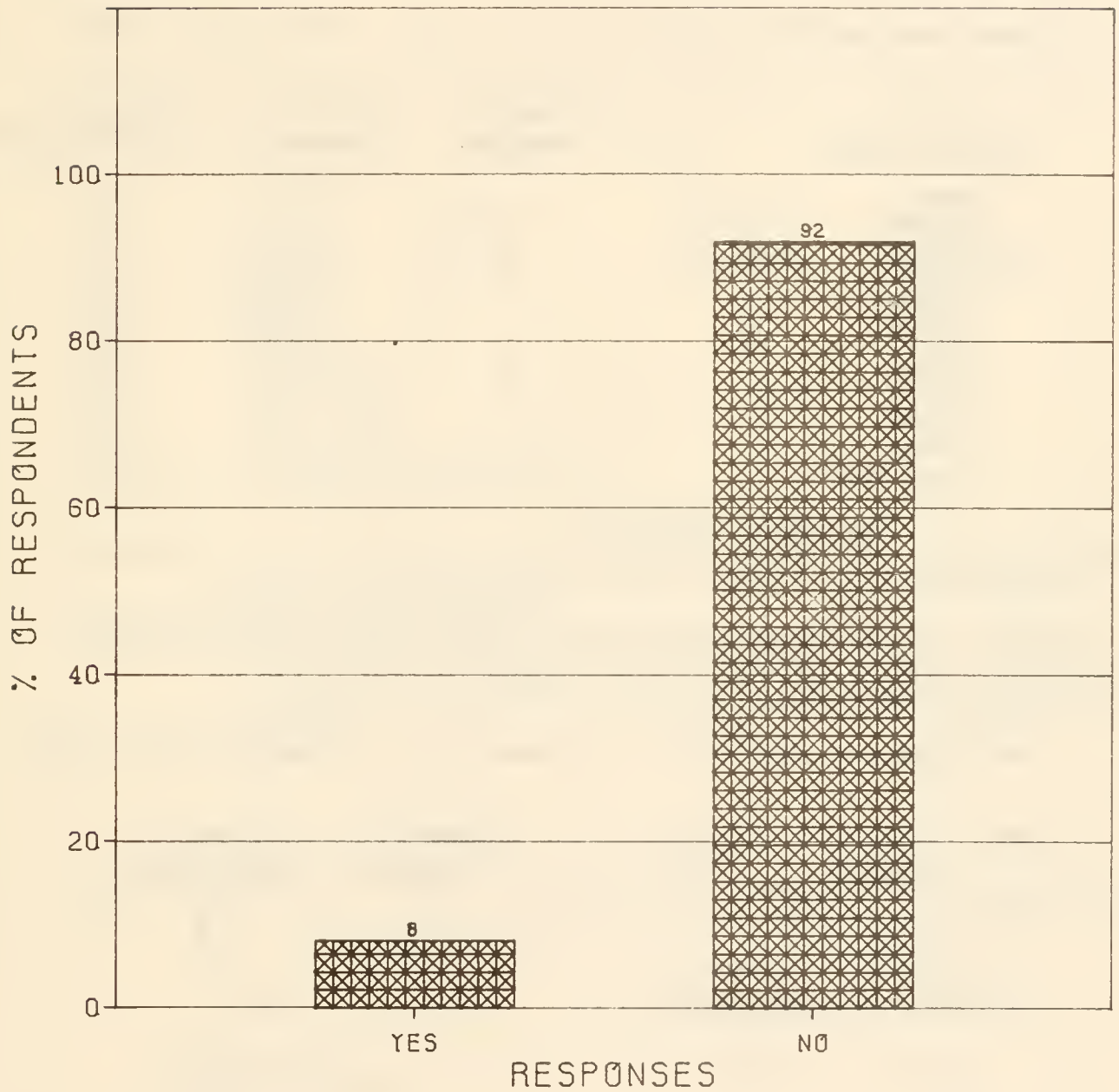
QUESTION: IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS WAS ANY OTHER MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD THE VICTIM OF A CRIME?

All 418 respondents answered this question and 34, or about 8 percent, said "yes".

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Yes	34	8.1
No	384	91.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS, WAS ANY OTHER MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD THE VICTIM OF A CRIME?



QUESTION: HOW OLD WAS (THE) HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (WHO WAS VICTIMIZED)?

Thirty-three of the 34 respondents who said a household member had been victimized answered this question.

Age of Household Member	(n=33)	Number of Responses	% of 33 Respondents*	Cumulative % of Responses*
Under 18		4	12.1	12.1
18-19		3	9.1	21.2
20-21		2	6.1	27.3
22-24		4	12.1	39.3
25-29		7	21.2	60.6
30-34		3	9.1	69.7
35-44		2	6.1	75.8
45-54		3	9.1	84.9
55-59		2	6.1	91.0
60-64		2	6.1	97.1
65 and Over		1	3.0	100.1

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: IS (THE PERSON WHO WAS THE VICTIM OF A CRIME) A MALE OR FEMALE?

All 34 persons reporting the victimization of a household member replied.

Response	(n=34)	Number of Responses	% of 34 Respondents*
Male		25	73.5
Female		9	26.5

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: ON HOW MANY SEPARATE OCCASIONS WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD MEMBER VICTIMIZED?

All 34 respondents reporting the victimization of a household member answered this question. Most reported only one victimization, although one person reported a household member had been victimized six or more times in the past year. The results are shown below.

Response (n=34)	Number of Responses	% of 34 Respondents*
One	26	76.5
Two	3	8.8
Three	3	8.8
Six or More	1	2.9
Don't Know	1	2.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: (IF VICTIMIZED ONCE) WHAT TYPE OF CRIME WAS THIS? COULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME THE BASIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED (WHEN THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WAS VICTIMIZED)?

(IF VICTIMIZED MORE THAN ONCE) WHAT HAPPENED THE MOST RECENT TIME THE PERSON WAS VICTIMIZED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED?

All 34 respondents reporting the victimization of a household member answered this question. The crime reported most frequently was Larceny/Theft.

Crime (n=34)	Number of Responses	% of 34 Respondents*
Larceny/Theft	14	41.2
Aggravated Assault	5	14.7
Traffic Crime	3	8.8
Vandalism	3	8.8
Burglary	3	8.8
Robbery	2	5.9
Rape	1	2.9
Sex Offenses	1	2.9
Fish & Game Violations	1	2.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	2.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WAS THIS (FIRST CRIME AGAINST A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) REPORTED TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY?

Thirty-five people answered this question. There is a recording error since only 34 people said a household member had been the victim of a crime. The results show most crimes were reported.

Response (n=35)	Number of Responses	% of 35 Respondents*
Yes	23	65.7
No	12	34.4

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WAS THERE ANY REASON WHY (THE FIRST CRIME AGAINST A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) WAS NOT REPORTED?

Only 9 of the 12 respondents who said the first crime against a household member had gone unreported answered this question.

Response (n=9)	Number of Responses	% of 9 Respondents*
Felt Nothing Would Be Done	3	33.3
Did Not Want Police Investigation	1	11.1
Crime Was Not Serious Enough	3	33.3
Did Not See Assailant	1	11.1
Did Not Know When Crime Occurred	1	11.1

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: (IF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WAS VICTIMIZED MORE THAN ONCE). YOU SAID THIS HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WAS VICTIMIZED MORE THAN ONE TIME. WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME THE BASIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED WHEN HE/SHE WAS VICTIMIZED ANOTHER TIME?

Six of the seven respondents reporting that household members had been victims of more than one crime answered this question.

Response (n=6)	Number of Responses	% of 6 Respondents*
Burglary	3	50.0
Vandalism	2	33.3
Fish & Game	1	16.7

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WAS THIS (SECOND) CRIME REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT?

All seven people reporting multiple victimizations of household members answered this question.

Response (n=7)	Number of Responses	% of 7 Respondents*
Yes	5	71.4
No	2	28.6

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: WAS THERE ANY PARTICULAR REASON WHY IT WASN'T REPORTED? (REFERS TO THE MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATION OF A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER).

Only one respondent answered this question. The reason given for not reporting was that the victim "felt nothing would be done" about the crime.

APPENDIX

QUESTION: WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION?

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Student	25	6.0
Housewife	91	21.8
Unemployed	15	3.6
Retired	76	18.2
Farm & Ranch	27	6.5
Forestry & Fisheries	6	1.4
Mining	6	1.4
Construction	10	2.4
Manufacturing	3	.7
Durable Goods	4	1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3	.7
Retail Trade	29	6.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22	5.3
Services	55	13.2
Government & Government Services	33	7.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN MONTANA?

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Less Than One Year	3	.7
1-2 Years	15	3.6
3-5 Years	27	6.5
6-10 Years	40	9.6
11-15 Years	24	5.7
16 or More Years	309	73.9

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN YOUR PRESENT COMMUNITY?

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Less Than One Year	18	4.3
1-2 Years	24	5.7
3-5 Years	58	13.9
6-10 Years	83	19.9
11-15 Years	36	8.6
16 or More Years	199	47.6

*Rounded to nearest .1%

QUESTION: IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD LOCATED WITHIN CITY LIMITS, IN A SUBURBAN AREA, OR IN A RURAL AREA?

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*
Within City Limits	243	58.1
Suburban	61	14.6
Rural	114	27.3

*Rounded to nearest .1%

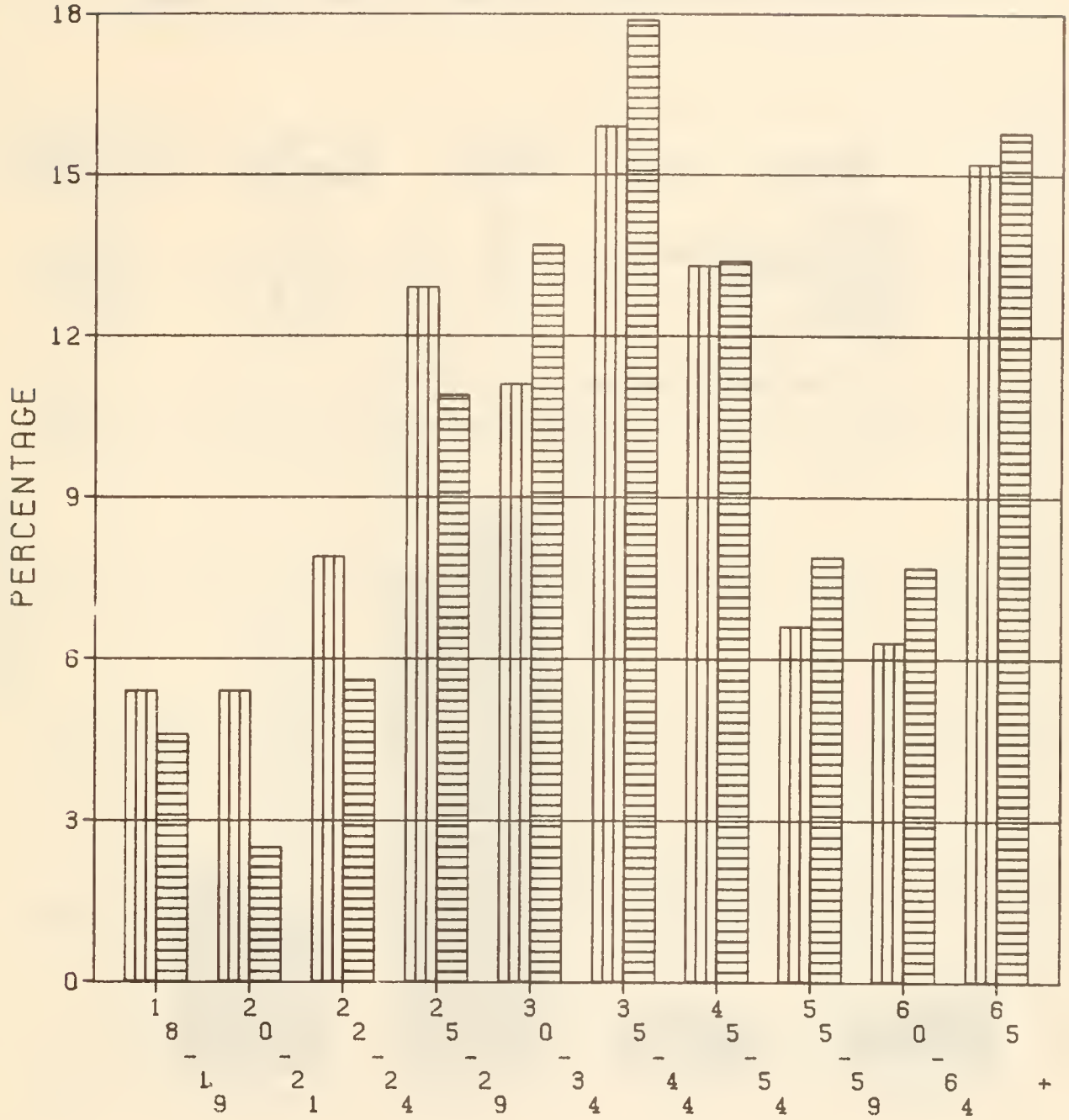
QUESTION: WHAT IS YOUR AGE PLEASE?

Response	(n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*	% of Montana Population*
18-19		19	4.5	5.4
20-21		10	2.4	5.4
22-24		23	5.5	7.9
25-29		45	10.8	12.9
30-34		57	13.6	11.1
35-44		75	17.9	15.9
45-54		56	13.4	13.3
55-59		33	7.9	6.6
60-64		32	7.7	6.3
65 and Over		66	15.8	15.2
No Response		2	.5	---

*Rounded to nearest .1%

PERSONS AGE 18 AND OVER

SURVEY RESPONDENTS COMPARED TO MONTANA* POPULATION
BY AGE GROUPINGS



*SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, ADVANCE REPORTS (WASHINGTON, D.C.: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981).

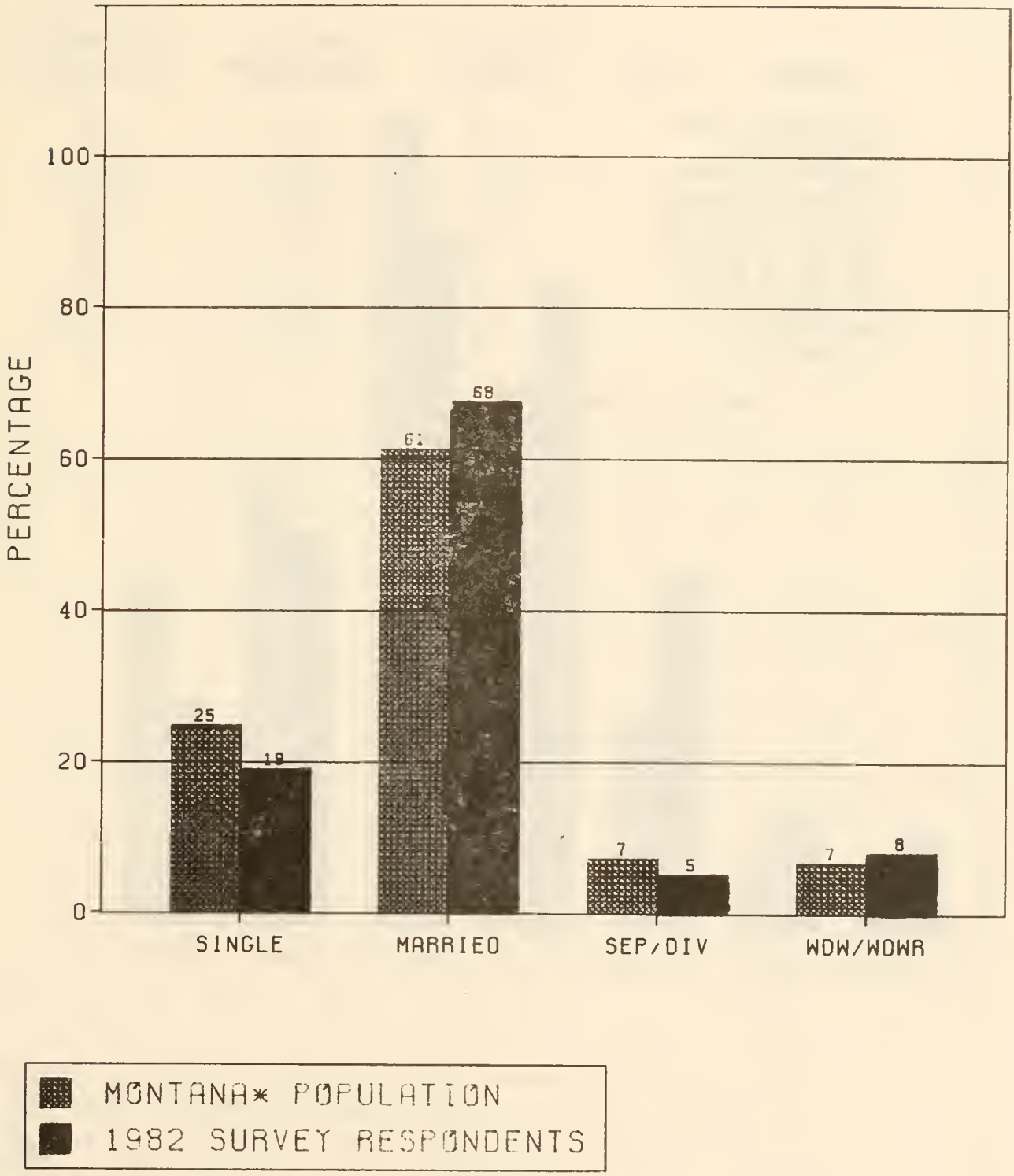
QUESTION: WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS?

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*	% of Montana Population*
Married	280	67.0	61.2
Divorced/Separated	22	5.3	7.3
Widow/Widower	34	8.1	6.8
Single	79	18.9	24.7
No Response	3	.7	---

*Rounded to nearest .1%

MARITAL STATUS

SURVEY RESPONDENTS COMPARED TO MONTANA* POPULATION



* SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, ADVANCE REPORTS (WASHINGTON, D.C.: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981).

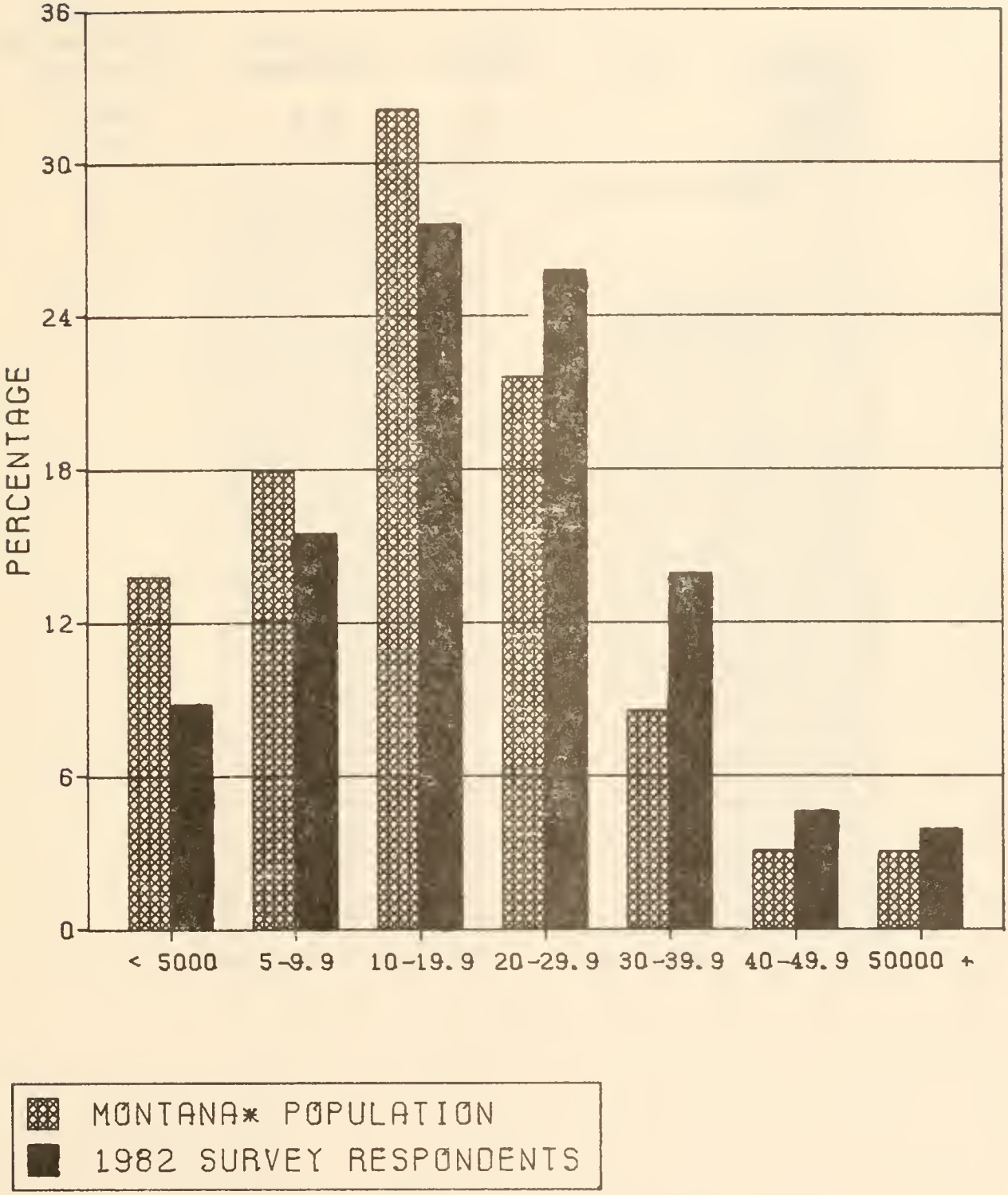
QUESTION: I AM GOING TO READ SOME INCOME CATEGORIES TO YOU. PLEASE STOP ME WHEN I GET TO YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*	% of Montana Population*
No Current Income	5	1.2	---
Under $5,000	29	6.9	13.8
$5,000 to $9,000	60	14.4	17.9
$10,000 to $19,000	107	25.6	32.1
$20,000 to $29,000	100	23.9	21.6
$30,000 to $39,000	54	12.9	8.5
$40,000 to $49,000	18	4.3	3.1
$50,000 and Over	15	3.6	3.0
Don't Know	12	4.3	---
No Response	18	2.9	---

*Rounded to nearest .1%

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

SURVEY RESPONDENTS COMPARED TO *MONTANA POPULATION
BY INCOME CATEGORY IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS



*SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, ADVANCE REPORTS (WASHINGTON, D.C.: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981).

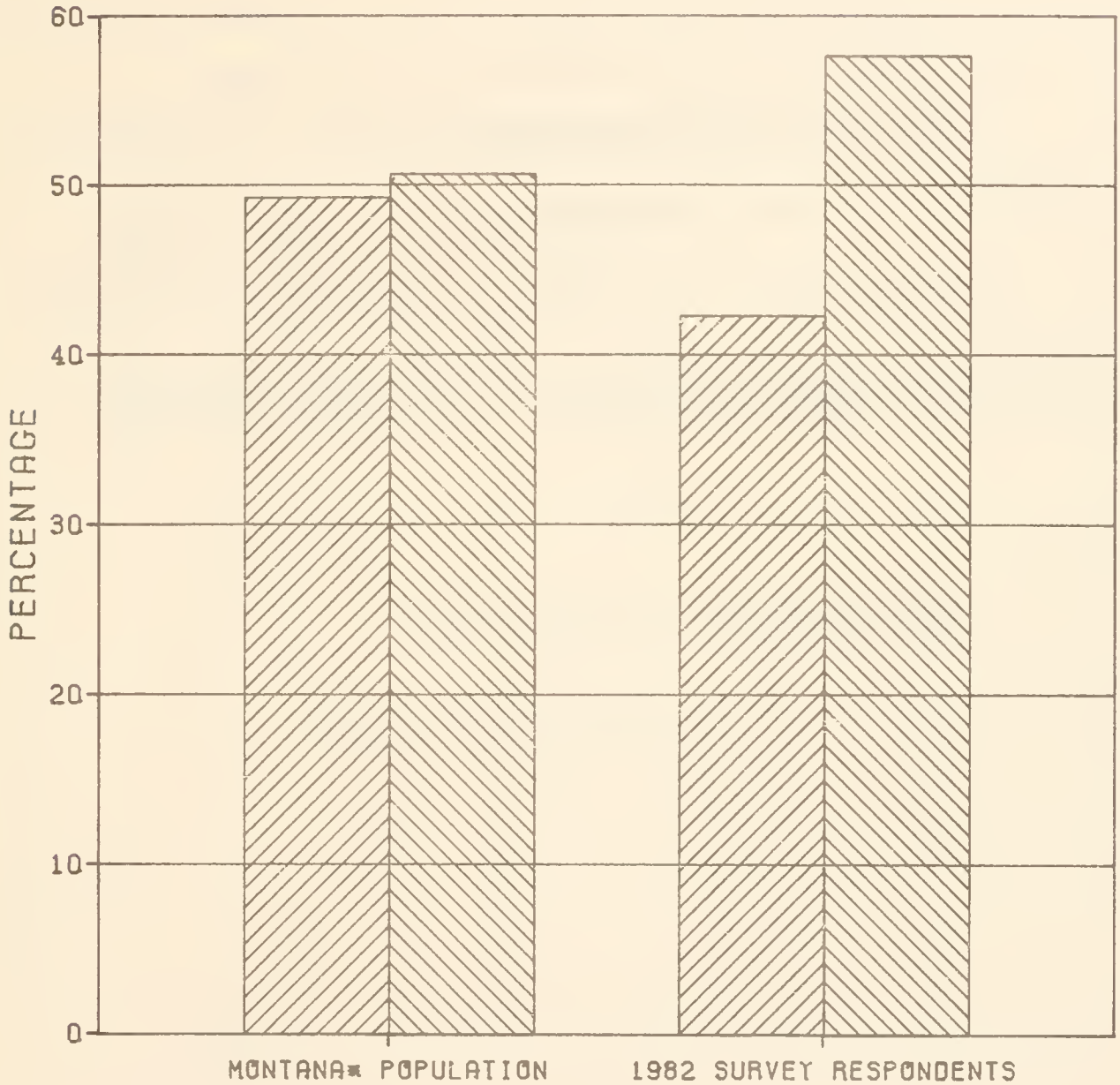
THE INTERVIEWER DETERMINED THE SEX OF THE RESPONDENT.

Response (n=418)	Number of Responses	% of 418 Respondents*	% of Montana Population Age 18 and Over
Males	177	42.3	49.3%
Females	241	57.7	50.7%

*Rounded to nearest .1%

MALES & FEMALES AGE 18 AND ØVER

SURVEY RESPONDENTS COMPARED TO MONTANA* POPULATION



* SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, ADVANCE REPORTS (WASHINGTON, D.C.: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981).

SAMPLE SIZE

A sample of size 385 was needed in order to estimate within + or - 5% the attitudes of the Montana population with 95% confidence.[3]

The formula used to estimate sample size was:

$$n = \frac{4Z^2_{\alpha/2} \; f(1-f)}{w^2}$$

where $Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

$f = .5$

$w = .1$

Using these numbers in the formula gave:

$$n = \frac{4(1.96)^2 \; .5(.5)}{.1^2} = 384.16$$

[3]Huntsberger, David V. et al., Statistical Inference for Management and Economics (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1980), p. 252.

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